No. 21. -- Vol. VII.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1822.

Terms, {\$3,00 a year, payable in 6 months, | To Agents, every } or \$2,50 a year, if paid in advance. | 11th copy grass. }

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Remarks on some of the provisions of the Laws of Massachusetts, affecting poverty, vice and crime ; being the general topics of a Charge to the Grand Jury of the County of Suffolk, in March Term, 1822-By Josian Quincy, Judge of the Municipal Court for the Town of Boston."

While we make no pretensions to legal science. or to an intimate acquaintance with the statute hooks of our own Commonwealth, we have long felt doubtless in common with the mass of our felow citizens, that there are great defects either in he laws themselves, or in their execution. Crimes nultiply. The criminals are neither reformed, nor uficiently restrained. Our Magistrates are scarceva terror to evil doers. And what is worse than there is a fearful apathy pervading communion the subject; an apathy that strongly tends discourage and defeat the efforts which more minited individuals are disposed to make for the indication of the claims of justice. There is no ackwardness in our Legislators to the task of faming laws; what else have they to do, while mending three months of the year at the capitol? but then, means must be provided for the enbreement of these laws; and unfortunately, they seem it inexpedient to annex a penalty sufficient o secure obedience, lest-what? we will speak nt-lest they lose their popularity with their contituente! Nor is the fault so much in the Legisators as in the body of the people; if the people were what they ought to be, the road to populariyand the path of legislative duty would run paallel. In the "Remarks" before us we have a ase in point. In February, 1818, Judges Parker and Jackson, with Solicitor General Davis, were pointed, by a resolve of the Legislature, to reise the criminal code of the Commonwealth, and report to the Legislature by way of bill. In May following, the report was made, and pressed on the attention of both branches by his excellency the Governor. In the following session, an act was passed in the terms recommended by those istinguished jurists. This law provided for the itary confinement and hard labor of convicts,

ricts as could read: "The fifth section provides, that any county gaol. house of correction, hereafter erected, shall resuitable apartments for solitary imprisonment the yards of sufficient dimensions for the employat of such convicts, with fences sufficiently high to prevent escapes and access. And it is made the duty of the court of sessions, in every ity, in which there is now a gaol, or house ction, suitable for the confinement of such onvicts, forthwith to order such yards to be laid ut and inclosed, under the penalty of five hun med dollars, in case of neglect for two years."

ing to the court some discretionary powers as to

manner of its execution ;-also, for furnishing

convicts with tools and materials suitable for

heir employment in the gaol or the yard thereof;

-also, for paying over to the convicts, or their

amilies the proceeds of their labor, after the de-

luction of all necessary charges ;-also, for pun-

hing contumacy and disobedience to the rules

of the prison by solitary confinement; distributing

he Bible and Religious Tracts, among such con-

The whole efficiency of the law, as Mr. Q. justobserves, obviously depends on this section. If ties cannot be compelled to erect gaols with titable accommodations, the law must become a lead letter. The law was passed Feb. 19, 1819, and in June following, the fifth section, containing In vital principle, was repealed! The remaining ections of the law yet remain-a blot on our statute book; a disgrace to our Legislators; a monument of shame to the Commonwealth.

The expense of the arrangements provided for by this act, is the potent objection to it. We are poor, so destitute, so frowned upon in Divine Providence, that we cannot with a population of more than 500,000 souls, furnish a few thousand follars to restrain and reform the vicious part of munity; to restore them to habits of industry, and encourage them to aspire to a respectable tanding in society! As a Commonwealth, we are acting a part more foolish than the farmer who allows his grounds to lie open to the depredation of every passing beast, because he cannot go to the cost of fencing it; than the mechanic, who loses his patronage because he cannot be at the capense of supplying himself with necessary tools; than the scholar, who dooms his mind to barrenness because he cannot afford to purchase the oks necessary to its cultivation. The prevenion of crimes, is, or ought to be, the end of all pesal law. Can this end be accomplished by castconvicts of all descriptions into a common prithe old offender and the young, the hardened obate and the trembling transgressor togedooming them to idleness, that foster parent infamy? The gaol thus improved, is in truth, a "moral pest house, out of which nothing od can ever issue." It is scarcely an object of ead. Nay, in many instances, it is rather coted by those who have once been immured in its walls, as a refuge from absolute want & tchedness, than feared as a place of punishent. It does not therefore answer the purpose which it was designed. Instead of preventing, ourages and assists the perpetration of crime. litary confinement—where conscience is left to wn workings, uninterrupted by any human inarse; where no alleviation is found from comnship in misery; where bread and water are only aliment of the body, and reflections on guilt the only food of the mind, is an object error that yields to nothing, except the gal. and in some instances not even to this. Add ed labor and a scanty subsistence to such a punent, and a more effectual preservative from ne is furnished, than by all other penalties

cient Houses of Correction be revived? Why should they not be re-established on an enlarged principle, and modified by a scale, coinciding with the exigencies of the present state of society? Why should not, in addition to the provision of such receptables, a power be invested in the judg-es, enabling them to exercise the present discretion, extrusted to them, in relation to such institutions, in favor of age, or sex, or degree of offence? There is but one reason ;-that mistaken reason; -that abused word ;-economy! The expense! —as if any expense was of weight, when put into the scales against humanity;—against the duty, incumbent on every society, to multiply the means of moral advancement, and of diminishing the number of victims, to the higher sanctions of the law! It cannot be too often impressed on the consideration of the wise, the thoughtful, and the virtuous, that the existing provisions of society are shamefully deficient, in means to enable its ministers of justice to discriminate, in awarding punishment, between different classes of offenders and degrees of offence; that they are equally deficient in supplying any practical means of reformation; and that society itself does little else than plot the ruin of every juvenile offender, and every novice in crime, when it provides no other alternative for punishment, than confinement in gaol, and confinement in the state's prison. As to gaols; what condition can be better devised to effect utter destruction to body, mind, and soul, than long confinement in them; without exercise; without occupation; condemned amidst gloom, and filth, and idleness, to the society of the most worthless and

We have derived much instruction and som gratification from the perusal of this pamphlet. It does credit to the understanding and heart of the author. It was our intention to have given more copious extracts from it; but as it does not come so immediately within the province we have assumed, as many other works that require our notice, we forbear.

We feel bound to suggest in this connexion the importance of redoubled diligence on the part of those who love their country and their God, in the diffusion of religious knewledge, by the encouragement of Sabbath Schools; the distribution of the Scriptures and Tracts; by personal and unceasing effort to bring the poor and the viciously inclined, to a regular attentance on the means of grace; to produce in them a conviction of their paramount obligations to God, and awaken them to a sense of their dignity as creatures destined to immortality. Moral suasion, affectionately and earnestly employed, may be confidently relied upon as in a high degree efficacious in restraining the disorders of society, and producing respect for civil laws. No penalties, no dangers, will check the vicious in their headlong course, unless their minds are enlighted and their consciences awakened. They must be taught to look into futurity; to regard themselves as hastening to a bar, where judgment will infallibly overtake them; and where nothing but a godly sorrow, exercised in this life, will avert the vengeance due to crime. Some provision may be made by law, for the instruction of the ignorant; but legal provisions alone, are utterly inadequate to the end; they must be followed ip by a general and persevering co-operation the part of the friends of virtue. Every dissuasive from vice that wisdom can suggest or piety urge, must be diligently employed; the pulpit, the press, the social circle must bear their testimony against every form and degree of wickedness. Much is doing already in the cause of virtue, but vastly more remains to be done. The haunts of dissipation must be explored and purged; prisons must be visited, in the Spirit of Him who came to open prison doors and set the captive at liberty: a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of the guilty must be felt; and the voice of tenderness must melt them into contrition.

THE DEFECTS OF OUR STATE PRISON. The first great defect in our state prison, is want of means of sufficient solitary confinement. is, in fact, little more than nominal. The prisoners can have communication either from above, or from the adjoining room. So defective is the building in continuity of parts, that in case of a prisoner, condemned to bread and water, those confined in the room above have been detected in feeding him through the chinks in the floor of their apart ment. Not only the cells, which the institution has, are bad in themselves, but there is also great deficiency in point of number.

Lastly, the want of sufficient sleeping rooms, t keep them separate at night, is fatal to all hope either of reformation, or any attempt to prevent a

gradual, mental and moral deterioration. Now in a commonwealth, consisting of five hun dred thousand souls, full of activity, riches, and skill, an expense, for the support of all its convicts, amounting to less than twenty-six dollars per head, and in total amount, but little exceeding seven thousand dollars by the year, can scarcel be a subject of regret, or complaint. It seems t be as little, as, calculating upon the known rela tions of things, in this world, can reasonably be expected; and ought to be considered as a subject of gratitude, rather than of discontent.

In this estimate, the original cost of this estab tablishment is not included; nor yet the claims now made for rebuilding its walls and necessar for enlarging its usefulness. Such expenses are unavoidable. They belong to the condition of things in society. And banks might as well complain of the cost of keys, of locks and iron doors as society of the expenses of gaols, penitentiaries [Judge Quincy. and state prisons.

ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Concerning the right of society to inflict this punishment, I can have no question. But in re-lation to the objects of such punishment;—terror-and the deterring of others, by the example of the victim's fate, in the forms and publicity of the execution of justice, there are strong reason of doubt; especially with the accompaniments which custom has established, & the law permits A recent, and notorious instance, will explain he views on this subject, which I would bring be

fore the consideration of the public A villain of the baser sort, such as often escap from the gallows in Europe to find it in this country, lately paid the forfeit of his crimes in a coun adjoining this metropolis. The day was ap-inted;—the time and place advertised. A mass of human beings, composing no inconsiderable por-tion of the population of this and the adjoining

"Why [says Judge Quincy] should not the an- towns, precipitated themselves toward the spot. For what? To receive any moral, or religious, impression from the scene? To come away improved, in any feeling of the heart; instructed in any lesson of the understanding? Was there one of that vacant, gaping, thougtless, jesting crowd, which were poised on every bill, and scrambling on every height, led by other motive than that in structive, morbid sympathy, which in its healthy state, implanted by heaven, to make men alive, and active to relieve each other's misery, is then only shameful, when perverted to base excitement and vulgar curiosity, in witnessing each oth-

er's sufferings? Now, what did the scene exhibit, calculated to excite fear and deter guilt? The culprit, it is said, walked with a firm step and an undaunted air; -his confessor by his side. He surveyed the instrument of his fate unappalled, with an unconcern, expressing rather dignity than despair. He gave himself the signal for his exit. The astonished multitude surveyed him, as all crowds survey heroes; and he paid the forfeit of his crimes, it was said, with the assurance of a saint! His body was guarded either with pious enthusiasm, or venal faithfulness; lest he, who it seems feared the surgeon's knife more than the gallows, should be made useful, by his remains, to that society which he had never benefitted by his existence. Learned men write the story of this hero and saint! The press scatters, in our stores, in our houses, and our streets, the account of his crimes, his hardihood and his escapes; showing how slowly justice lingers; how long the wicked may enjoy a happy & hardened impunity! Now, what is there in all this to serve the end of society, in the example of his fate? On the contrary, if the love of fame be a passion common to the low as well as the high; to the base as well as the noble; if to go out of the world accompanied by the admiration of numbers, and by the promise of salvation, be one of the most natural and strongest desires, in the human bosom, is not there somewhat in the scene, which I have sketched, and which is, in no part, exaggerated, of a character, almost, to invite and llure, rather than to deter?

Why should the law encourage these false sympathies and morbid excitements of the grosser sort If there be in man a terror of dissection, greater ev-en than the terror of death, why should not this, for the safety of Society, be indissolubly connected with capital punishment? For what good end can tales of villany be circulated through the community? Tales, concerning which no man has any measure to know what is true and what is false, except the assertion of the villain himself!

Of all the scenes, acted within this state, there is none more calculated to excite shame and disgust, than those attending and consequent on such executions. It will have had, however, its moral effect, under Providence, of it awaken the wise, the virtuous and the pious, to consider the means of putting an end to the recurrence of such scenes; and of devising some mode of executing the greatest of all its punishments, more conformable to human condition, and more consonant to social in-Judge Quincy.

STATE PRISON.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the Portland Argus, from a gentleman belonging to Portland, PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1822.

"They are laying the foundation of a new State Prison in the vicinity of Philadelphia, upon an expensive plan, but I think a very excellent one. have not vet visited it, but am informed the plan is to enclose ten acres of ground with a high and strong stone wall, as a general prison yard. This enclosure is to be subdivided by high walls into as many separate enclosures as they have prisoners. Each separate enclosure is to have a cell for one person only. So that the prisoners are to be kept, entirely separate-to see no person but their keeper, from the day they go in, till the day they com

out, and yet to be kept continually at hard labor.
"It is believed this arrangement will answer every purpose of solitary confinement, and still the public derive as much benefit from their labor, as would be derived, if they were allowed to work together in the usual way. It must however necessarily follow, that the expenses for keepers and overseers will be greater than it is in common prisons; vet I think the advantages, in a moral point of view, that will be derived from keeping the prisoners separate, will more than compensate the public for the extra expense incurred.

THE PRESS GANG. OR, WAR PROCLAIMED BY THE PRINCE OF PEACE AGAINST THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS.

> BY THE REV. G. C. SMITH. Of Penzance, Cornwall, England.

It is generally known that from Wapping to Blackwall, the streets, lanes, roads, and courts, are very numerously paraded by sailors. In this neighborhood the London and the East and West India docks are situated. The seamen returned to England in the immense number of shins that fill those docks, or preparing to leave their country in vessels outward bound, chiefly reside those parts. All the alleys and low places are therefore plentifully supplied with depraved fe-males, and other wretched creatures, who fatten upon the spoil of the poor thoughtless sailor. Every Sabbath day the sailors fill the streets and roads by the river side, and are easily allured to the snares of sin that are so numerously spread for them: hence the daily journals are frequently fil-led with accounts of sailors decoyed and plundered of all their hard earned store. It is not likely that many seamen of this description will seek for religious instruction; or that they will enter places of divine worship, when they are immediately before them. There are happily some few instances of this nature, and if accommodations were more generally provided for them in churches and chapels, and notice given to that effect, such instances would be more general. Some friends to religious exertions have long deplored the sad state of seamen who are crowding backwards and ferward from Shadwell to Blackwall, and seeing them wander as sheep having no shepard, they have determined on adopting some most decisive method of exoiting attention and producing concern among the most abandoned seamen for their eternal interests.

With this view, they have entered on the most

efficient plans for arresting the course and fixing the mind of the guilty sailor, and they have succeeded to an extent beyond their most sanguine

A brief view of these plans will enable any person to comprehend the nature of exertions which God has so eminently blessed. A few friends of seamen have thought the command of Christ, to go forth and kindly compel sinners to enter a place of religious worshsp, is still a duty imperative on his followers. They have also considered, that no persons are more capable of at-tracting the notice and prevailing on the minds of seamen than seamen themselves; and as there are now a goodly number of pious sailors always in the river, ready to every good work, it has been

can be most usefully employed.

At Stepney a house has been taken, the lower part of which was a large coal shed, and is now fitted up for sailors' prayer-meetings; it is inha-bited by the leader of the prayer-meetings in the Lower Pool of the Thames, and is called the Bethel Mission-House. This is the rendezvous of pious seamen, and the place where they obtain their simple and frugal repast on the Sabbathday while they are on the business of the mission

Here a Mariners' meeting is held every Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock; and as there s no prayer meeting on the Thames on Wednesday evenings, that the Floating Chapel may have every advantage, a meeting is held in the mission

house, or its vicinity, on that night. Early on Sabbath mornings several pious seamen come on shore from their ships; they assemble at the Mission house, receive some religious tracts, and arrange their several routes for the day, each entering on the work of a missionary. Before breakfast they frequently go round to the houses of poor people, inviting them to the even-ing meetings. After this meal they extend their ors, and pick up what stragglers they meet with. If a sermon is to be preached, professedly to sailors, in any chapel of Shadwell, or Stepney, in the mornings, they usually crowd it with the most motly groups of sailors whom they have hunted out of the worst holes and corners of these neighborhoods. After dinner they prepare at the Mission House for the lower roads towards the East and West India Docks. A Bethel Seamen Society embracing all Christian denominations, having been formed at Poplar and Mill-wall, (or the Isle of Dogs, opposite Greenwich,) and Blackwall, it has been agreed that each chapel shall have afternoon service for seamen once a month, alternately, the Bethel Flag being exhibited outside the chapel to give notice of it. The business of the afternoon, therefore, is to gather up sailors for this service. Leaving Stepney early after dinner, they skirt the fields, line the roads, enter the streets, and penetrate the haunts of seamen, laying hold of every sailor they can meet with, and leading to what they call "a Sailor's Meeting," or a meeting for sailors that will do them good thus they enter the house of God with drunkards. blasphemers, fornicators, and infidels of the very worst description. The effect produced on their minds by their sudden and unexpected transition to a place of worship is exceedingly touching, and often most powerfully effective in the conversion of their souls to God, In the chapel, where they never intended to be, a thousand thoughts rush into their minds, which, however unwelcome, they find it impossible to dismiss. Some pious father or mother, or wife, or relative, starts up before them. Some dangers of climate, storm, or shipwreck, darts across their disturbed imaginations. Some recent debauch, with a herd of the most infamous characters in one of the worst brothels, now rushes forward with swift condemnation on the guilty conscience,* while the pious hymns exchanged for the lustful songs he heard the past night-the holy and tranquil deportment of the people contrasted with the boisterous shouts and disgusting inducencies lately witnessed—the so-lemn prayer of the devout minister compared with the horrid blasphemies with which his ears had recently been assailed—and the affecting detail of a beloved Saviour's agonies, blood-shedding, and death in Gethsemane; his resurrection, in tercession, and love; his calls, invitations, and promises to Sailors, while it is called to-day-These wondrous themes, connected with the freeness, the fulness, and the abundant encouragements of the Gospel of Christ, so surprize, amaze, that he labors in vain to repress his feelings. eyes, like the arid regions of the south, are melted by the terrible monsoon of his soul. His rockbuilt heart yields and breaks to the surging tempest of his passions. Tears rush forth in conious streams; and, totally unprepared for such an event, he applies the sleaves and the corners of his jacket, and his coloured neck handkerchief, until they are literally wetted through with the briny flood. Thus is he softened, if not converted; and though no dependance can be placed on emotions so suddenly raised, and perhaps as rapidly quelled, yet be will not easily forget the scenes that occasioned them, or the violence of their impression while they lasted. Like the greatest storm or the utmost danger to which he was ever expos ed, they will leave those deeply engraven traces on his mind, that he will often insensibly recur to them, and not unfrequently brood over them with a melancholy sort of pleasure. In the stillness of the midwatch at sea, when far, far remov-

" Busy meddling memory" will revive them all afresh in his mind, the start-

ed from land and noise, while his shipmates are

sleeping round him, he will silently stand at the

helm, and think of such things as these, until

* Or some imfamous appointment made with vile persons, as that which Colonel Gardener had arranged with a lady at midnight, when God awakened him to a sense of his deprayed state, while he was waiting for the expected meeting. Something of this kind very recently occurred.

A few pious sailors with their leader were stationed at one end of Radcliff Highway, to pick up sailors for a prayer meeting, in Shadwell Market. Some were appointed as conductors to hand the sailors picked up from one to another, and others were stationed near the door of a dwelling-house as receivers. Each one had a few religious tracts in books or sheets. One of the most abandoned seamen cried out, "Hallo, here's fine work, a parcel of Jack Tars shipped in the service of the Playhouse, and lying in tiers along the street with play bills in their fists." He was quickly accosted and invited to a sailor's meeting. "Whip me," he cried, with most horrid oaths, "if I have got a skurrick to jingle upon a church stone." said the inviter, "I'll frank you;" "Well then, come along Bob, here goes, gallery or pit, my boy." In this way forty-two most shocking characters were picked up, who entered the house with unusual profanity. The service instantly commenced, as many as could fell on their knees, and the wicked sailors were confounded to see blue jackets prostrate before God, and with many tears inploring salvation for them. About the middle of the service the above swearer who had talked of " a skurrick," sung out while one was in prayer, "Well, shipmates, good luck to you, I must be off," and endeavoured to press his way through, but the leader was standing on the stairs and stopped him, saying, "Hallo, my lad, where are you going?" "Why," said he, "all this is about religion, is'nt it?" "Yes, but you must not go, for you may never have such another opportu-nity." He then used every possible He then used every possible argument to the him. "But," said the sailor, "did I vail on him. not promise my shipmates to go with them to the Spread Eagle, and I suppose we shall be all drand enough to night, it wont do therefore for see to stop here." The good man however successful and he staid the whole time and was much a

deemed necessary to find out a way in which they | ing tear shall hide the compass from his view, and he shall be ready to fall upon his knees before the binnacle, and cry, "O that it were with me as in months past, when the candle of religion shone round about me. And should almighty Grace breath on his soul the heavenly gales of mercy, he will, under the conviction of the Hely Ghost, retire to his hammock when his watch is over, and, falling on his face, pathetically exclaim,

"Jesus refuge of my soul, &c."

But should not this most desirable end be accomplished, he will, in some future storm or shipwreck, find this circumstance a savour of death anto death to him, so that God will be glorified.

A sailor once strolled into St. Paul's Church. and accidentally heard the words read, "Pray without ceasing;" and though he embarked careless of their import or authority, yet they proved instrumental in his conversion many weeks afterwards when he thought of them at sea, and subsequently settled on shore, as a most respectable, active, and useful Deacon of a Christian Church.

" This shall be known when we are dead, And left on long record,

That Sailors yet unborn may read, And trust and praise the Lord."

Many seamen who have been gathered on the inday afternoon, voluntarily attend the chapel in the evening, and others accompany the Sea Missionaries to Stepney, and meet with them for prayer in the evening. On their return to Step-ney they continue the impress service, and stop each sailor they meet. The Bethel Mission-House is generally crowded to excess at night, and several of the neighbours have become truly converted under the prayers of the sailors, and from being the most depraved and guilty Sabbathbreakers, are now the most eager to serve God on that day, and join in the impress to pick up milors for divine worship wherever they can meet them; so that looking round on some who once professed zeal and boldness for the cause of Christ, but, have settled down at ease in Zion, it may be truly said, " the last have become first, and the first last." How strange that Jehovah should raise up sailors, who have been so long neglected by the religious world, and make them instrumental in the conversion of landsmen, and the quicknings of the church of Christ on shore, so that by their zeal they shame some and provoke many others to go and do likewise. "And Jesus lifted up his eyes to Heaven, and said, I thank thee, O Father, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and revealed them unto babes; even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." Kind and gracious Saviour, we thank thee that thou hast not forgotten thine ancient, thine early companions, the seamen. Thou dost, from the height of thy throne, as the high and lofty One who inhabiteth Eternity, look down still upon poor sailors with pity and with love. Thou hast still, by the banks of the sea, thy Johns, and Andrews, and Peters, and Thomases, whom thou art determined to make fishers of men. Lord, teach them how to cast the net; Lord, tell them where to fish; Lord, attend their labours with success; and, O Lord, dispel their fears, and encourage their hearts, by saying unto them, " Fear not, ye shall henceforth catch men."

Another object of this Stepney mission has been to extend its influence to Wapping-wall and vicinity. A pious man lives here in a large public. house, who declines business on the Lord's day. The largest rooms in this house have been opened for a Sailor's Prayer-Meeting on Sabbath even-ings. To procure hands for this place, the Seamissionaries enter on the impress in the fullest sense of the word. One party takes a street, anocommunication to the house where the Bethel flag is hoisted; there some are stationed to arrange the crowd as they enter. The men in the advance, as they pick up the careless sailor, march him along in a smiling friendly way to the next link of the chain, and thus they are passed on until they reach the house, when they are urged forward, and placed at the head of the room, that they may not prematurely escape, if they feel disposed, as the entrance about the door soon hecomes blocked up when the service begins,

Each party on the impress is provided with reli-

gious tracts, and they always present one first to a strange sailor, and in the kindest way invite him to attend a meeting for sailors at a public house near hand. The sailor generally complies. Sometimes in a kind and affable way they lay hold of the jacket or the arm of the hesitating sailor, and gently urge him onward; such, it is presumed, was the idea our Lord had when he said, " com pel" them to come in, not by violence or persecution, but by mild and gentle persuasion, for the everlasting welfare of their precious souls. A Constable lately came up, and swearing, said, what are you going to do with these men?" A pious sailor put the "Swearef's Prayer," a religious tract, in his hand; he looked at it, felt confounded, and quietly walked off to a public house. One Sunday evening a gentleman of the neighborhood had watched these proceedings for a considerable time, and not knowing what to make of them, he fancied it was the evening service, and resolved to interfere and protect the sailors who were then impressed by their zealous brethren; he crossed the street, and approaching a person who was leading a sailor along, he said, "Sir, I insist upon knowing what you mean to do with these men; we live in a free country, and no man has a right to be forced any where against his will; the war is over, and as we are all at peace, men are not wanted for the navy, and I must insist on knowing what you mean to do with them." The good man instantly replied, "Sir, there is an everlasting war proclaimed against the kingdom of darkness, and we are on the impress service for the King of kings; we are commanded by him to go out into the highways, and lanes of the city, and compel poor sinners to come in, that they may be He then entered into the fullest explanation of their objects, their proceedings, and the blessing of God that had followed the exertions hitherto made. The gentleman was perfectly as-tonished. "Well," said he," "I have lived here many years, and seen a great deal of the wickedness of sailors, but never had an idea of such a method to reform them ; well, God bless you, go on. Sometimes the sailors are surrounded or accom-

panied by bad wemen; here the pious men endeavour, if possible, to draw them off from the latdeavour, if possible, to draw them on from the lat-ter, and very often succeed, so that the sailor, who was going to a most infamous brothel, finds him-self suddenly transported to a sailor's prayer meet-ing. At other times the woman cleave to them, the good men then give each girl a religious tract, the good men then give each garra rengious tract, and invite her to attend also, and sometimes they have walked in company with the sailors they had picked up for their purposee, and staid the whole time with great seriousness. When the time to commence service arrives, all the different parties for the streets and lanes, and the service fall in from the streets and lanes, and the begins by those very men who have been labouring on the religious impress. They consist of captain mates, and seamen, and they give out hymns a great fervour, affection and seal, for the sa

CD RAW SIL assortment of in

ilk Mantles, son figured dress mo ippete-4-4 ini and Points, rich Cambricks, for go dies', Gentleme

a great to aple Goods, at least May 4. ASES NGINGS NS. CO No. 68, Combi Oak, from Hav and superior a d extensive add ing, and who de

April 13. UFACTORY. , has on handfor anufacturing, La ildrens' and Bon nsive assortmen in this city, va: Shoes with and on; Ladies black ress Shoes, very ine blue, puple atterns; Ladie tin and Prunello -tegether with -- Also, Misses Boots, Walking Morning Slip-ery article was and Gentlemen

themselves in the same time ed on the most Shoes purchased are at liberty purchase Shoes t to their advanase elsewhere. just received a

26, 27, 28, 30 Iso, Green and oans. May 5. Pond Street. with rich and description-

NG OF-Cot and low

and common vited to call an excellent

of Stude

ations as an d. that po 20

a that her

of their brother sailors whom they have now pressed to serve the Lord Christ. Ten or twelve persons usually engage in prayer, and the service closes with a hearty shake of the hand, and an invitation to attend on board the ships at the week

The greatest good has already resulted from this plan of itinerating; and though our good sea missionaries have met again at the mission-house prior to boarding the ships for the night, and have expressed themselves exhausted beyond measure with the fatigues of the day, yet they have rejoiced at the fruit of their labours with joy unspeakable, and full of glory.

Foreign Religious Intelligence.

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY.

London, March 28 .- The friends of the Bible Society will be glad to find, that those indefatigable labourers in the cause, the Rev. Drs. Paterson and Henderson, who are now traversing the remote parts of Russia, every where meet with the most encouraging success, as the following extract of a letter will fully show:

Astrachan, 31st August, O. S. 1821 .- On the

evening of the 23d of July, the date of our last,

we had the pleasure of meeting the committee of the Taganrog Bible Society, the field of whose la-bours, like that of Theodosia, is very limited, being almost entirely confined to the town and the small district attached to it; but we are happy to say, that they have been active in cultivating that field, and that their zeal has in no degree diminished. Russians, Greeks, Italians, Armenians and Tartars, have been furnished by them with the word of God in their vernacular tongues. The next committee we visited was that of the Don Cossacks, in whose capital (Novo-Tcherkask) we arrived in the foreneon of the 26th, & in the evening waited on the Hettman, from whom we met with the kindest reception, and who, as president of the society, engaged to make immediate arrangements for a meeting of the committee. The Bible Society, like almost every institution that exists in the country of the Don Cossacks, being, in a great measure, established on a military footing, presented quite a novel scene to our view. When visited by the secretary, he appeared in uniform, with his sword by his side; and when we attended the meeting of the committee, we found ourselves to be the only persons in a civil dress, all the members being officers, and some of them of the first rank. It was a source of much pleasure to observe with what spirit they entered into the business, and how anxious they were to listen to any propositions which were made to them for extending their sphere of usefulness. Since the formation of the society, they have collected not less than 33,163 rubles, which they have remitted to Petersburg for the general purposes of the institution, and brought into circulation about 3000 copies of the scriptures.—Five shops have bean opened for their sale in the town of Novo-Tcherkask—in ten of the most important stanitzas, or settlements, depots have been established, besides one in the Ruarantine of Yagirlik, another at the mouth of the Don, and a third at that of the Calmius-and seven of the principal authorities in different settlements have charged themselves with the duties of correspondents or active agents of the society. The Calmucs living in the vicinity of the Don have been furnished with the Gospel in their own language, which they receive with so much eagerness that they pay even a silver ruble for a copy. More than one fifth of the Calmucs in this quarter are able to read-and, as the Cossacks are exceedingly zealous in calling their attention to the scriptores, there is ground to hope, that much good will be done in this way among these poor deluded votaries of Lamaic superstition. On our arrival at Sarepta, which we reached on the 13th, we took an early opportunity of waiting on the Governor and the Archbishop, both of whom have but recently entered on their functions in this place. The latter, who has already distinguished himself by his zeal in promoting the cause of the Bible Society, in his former diocese of Tamboff, entered most cordially into the subject of our visit, which we could not but consider very opportune, as the removal of his excellency Mr. Bucharin to Cieff, and that of the late Archbishop by death, had occasioned a temporary relaxation in the operations of this society. From the Archimandrite Dionysius, the secretary, and our Scotch of the state of their affairs, which enabled us to give a greater degree of energy to this auxiliary. On the evening of the 23d, we met the committee in the house of his Grace the Archbishop-it was attended by the Governor, Vice Governor, the Hettman of the Cossacks in this quarter, and other individuals both civil & clerical, of the first respectability in the place. The business of the meeting commenced with the reading of a letter from the Governor, stating his acceptance of the office of vice-president, and promising to them every asin his power. A resolution was then passed to furnish with copies of the Scriptures the different prisons, guard-houses, hospitals, and the houses of correction. - The attention of the committee was next directed to a most important mea-sure, that of each member charging himself with the care of a number of copies for sale and distribution, according as opportunities may offer, to which they all cheerfully agreed; and it appears from a paper subsequently put into our hands, that in consequence of this resolution, not fewer than 616 copies had been issued from the depot in the course of the same week. Of these, 165 copies had been ordered by the governor, and 118 by the Vice-Governor. On its being proposed to increase the number of active agents, his Grace the Archbishop undertook to follow out the same plan here that he had done with so much effect in his former diocese, that of engaging all his clergy to do their utmost in behalf of the cause in their

A VISIT TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

IN PIEMONT. Val Lucerna, Piemont, Italy, Aug. 23, 1821.

To the Editors of the London Jewish Expositor. Gentlemen,-THOSE who are labouring to pro mote Christianity in the world, will, doubtless, take an interest in the churches of Christ planted in these vallies; the preservation of which, after ages of horrible persecution and bloodshed, seems no less marvellous than that of the Jews, and certainly can only be attributed to the same divine power which kept the burning bush from consuming :- which is at once the emblem of the Hebrew nation, and the device of this people, having for its motto, "Quamvis uror non comburor," Their number was formerly very great,& they were spread over various parts of Italy, until that dia bolical engine of popery, the Inquisition (blasphe-mously called the holy) was set to work to extir-pate them; and Satan was so far permitted to bruise the heel of Christ in his followers. (Genesis bruise the heel of Christ in his followers. (Genesis iii. 15.) that the remnant at this day does not probably exceed 18,000. They inhabit three vallies, called Lucerna, Perouse, and 3t. Martin, and have thirteen pastors, and twenty-six churches and chapels. The three vales comprise a space of about twenty-four square French leagues, five sixths of which consists of arid soil. Beyond these limits, no Vandois can legally possess land, or fix his habitation. It is not however, my nursues to limits, no Vandois can legally possess land, or fix his habitation. It is not however, my purpose, to give a full history of these ancient Christians, but morely to advert to a few circumstances, for the encouragement of Christians, and the awakening of Jews. During a sojourn of ten weeks in these vallies, I have examined with some attention, the old records preserved by the Vaudois churches; whose antiquity may clearly be traced to the 8th century; and, according to one of their best historians, who wrote in 1669, even to the apostolic period. Indeed we may easily imagine them to derive their origin immediately from the church which was planted at Rome; for St. Paul, in his

epistle to that church, writes, " I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all, that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world." "For your dience is come abroad unto all men." (Ro . 8. xvi. 19.) The bold protestations of Claude, rchbishop of Turin, against the abuses and inno vations that the Roman pontiff wished to introduce into the church of Christ, drew down the thunders of the Vatican upon this people, who then be-longed to his diocese, and from that period to this hour, viz. for one thousand years, they have suf-fered more or less by fire and sword, imprisonment, massacres, proscriptions, vexations, and restrictions. Though always Protestant churches, they cannot properly be termed Reformed. The name by which they have always been known, is, the Gospel-churches; while that of Heretical ought to be applied to their adversaries, who separated themselves from the apostolic churches, which once covered a large portion of this fair region ;for besides Piemont, they flourished in Lombardy, uscany, the Genoese territory, and Calabria Their preachers travelled through various countries in Europe,—Hungary, Bohemia, France, and Switzerland, and their pure doctrine found its way even to England. Some erroneously supposed Valdo, of Lyon, to have been the founder of these churches, but the French name of Vaudois, or Ital ian of Valdesi, (whence our word Waldenses) which signifying Valley-men, has always been the appellation of these Christians, Valdo himself received his doctrine from them, and began to spread it in France, A. D. 1160; from whence it passed into England; so that all the churches in England were more indebted to the churches in Piemont. than is commonly known: and if this be true of England, it is equally so of the Western Protestant part of Europe, the United States of America. and wherever the Gospel has been since planted by any of those Reformed churches. One of the Vaudois historians relates, on the authority of an adversary, that the doctrines held by them in 1618, were the same as those maintained by their forefathers, and a manuscript Treatise, entitled La Nobla Leison, dated A. D. 1100, and contain ing their doctrines, may still be referred to; a cobeing deposited in the University library of These doctrines were adopted by Wickliffe, who, it is said, won the hearts of many of the English, and many of them persons of rank; and further, that a student carried a work of Wickliffe's to Prague, where it was read with avidity by John Huss. [For the sake of brevity we omit the detailed statement of their Creed which follows.] To sum up all their dectrines in a few words ; they receive the Apostles', Athanasian, and Nicene Creeds; and the former, as well as the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's prayer, is continually recited in the congregation every sabbath day.

The churches are governed by a Moderator, who is a Dean, with an assistant and secretary under him. All ecclesiastical arrangements are submitted to the triennial synod for confirmation, or other decision. A pastoral visitation of each parish takes place once a year, when all the parish-ioners assemble at an appointed spot in the dis-trict or quarter (of which are ten in La Tour) on which occasion prayer and praise are offered, and an exhortation is given to the assembled families, who are afterwards made acquainted with the pecuniary, and other succours, received from England and elsewhere. During the five winter months, Schools are established in each district, but the Parochial Schools continue throughout the year : 'to these a Sunday School has been recently added. One Bible and one Tract Society have existed here for about 5 years, and the word of life is rapidly spreading by means of both; but all books must be brought to them (not, however, without heavy expences for duties and carriage, printing being interdicted to them; the ecclesias tical language is French. I have attended a Bi ble Committee meeting in the valley of Perouse, where I had the satisfaction to see nine of the thirteen pastors; several of whom had to perform a very fatiguing journey on foot, over mountains:
one for five hours, and another, from the remotest church, six. I was welcomed by one of those ministers (a man of seventy, with silver hairs and venerable aspect, who took two hours to join the meeting) with these words, "We are always happy to see Englishmen among us; they are our friends and protectors." Besides Bible and Tract Societies they have recently contributed about £22. toward the Christianizing of the heathen, by a collection made in the churches for the Missionary Institution at Basle, and small sums are so times raised in the same way for the relief of the sick and needy; for their poverty is such, that they cannot afford to build either hospital or almshouse, so that it is no uncommon thing for the poor to beg from house to house with pastoral cerificates: one of whom, strongly recommended for piety by the Moderator, yet clothed in rags, was relieved by me; and another, who was passing from one parish to another, was pointed out as a man so well acquainted with Scripture that he had once put to silence a Romish priest. I have witnessed three infant baptisms, one marriage, and one funeral. As some may be curious to know how the water is applied by these primitive Christians, I will briefly inform them. The babe, which was five days old, on one occasion, was held by one of the Godfathers; on his right stood the female sponsor, and on his left another godfa-ther. The baptismal service was read from the ther. The papusmal service was read from the Liturgy. The woman poured the water from a phial into the hands of the minister, who, on pronouncing the words, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," let the water fall from between his hands on the face of the infant. The marriage was between two peasants; the couple were preceded by music and accompanied by their tela-tions and friends, to and from church; and a pink ribbon was presented to the writer by the bride, after the knot was tied. Nothing merits particu-lar notice in the funeral rite, but the face of the corpse being uncovered, until ready to be committed to the earth; then the cover of the coffin is fastened with nails, after a napkin is spread over the face. The reason assigned for this exposure is, because the Romanists affirm, that as soon as a Profestant dies, Salan carries him off soul and body. The Vaudois, therefore, wish to prove to all persons of common sense the malicious od of their enemies, as far at least as it relates to the body. There is always an exhortation at the grave, to the by-standers. Besides the above emnities, I expect, in a few days, to sit down in the company of many of these ancient confessors, at the table of our Divine Master, whose dying words were, "Do this in remembrance of n c."

—The church of La Tour, from whence I write, stands our the acclivity of one of the Alpine mountains, and much resembles (as others do which I have seen here) a village church in England. It is of stone white-washed, which forms a pleasing contrast to the surrounding verdure. The congregation on the Sabbath is numerous, and apparently serious and attentive. The men and woly serious and attentive. The men and wo-men sit separately, and are remarkable for great simplicity of dress and manners, in both which they are easily to be distinguished from the Ro-manists. Their general moral character is hones-ty, kindness, and hospitality. I have been re-peatedly pressed to take wine, when passing the cottages of peasants. An elderly man who disco-vered me to be a stranger, asked if I was from Eng-land, and when answered in the affirmative, his countenance brightened with joy, and he was so affected, that he could scarcely articulate these countenance brightened with joy, and he was so affected, that he could scarcely articulate these words, We are one people. Another, an aged saint of eighty-two, speaking of the British said, We are brethren. A singular act of love to enemies, in transporting over mountains on their backs, some hundred wounded French soldiers into France, proves that their faith is not in the head only, but that it works by love in the heart. The following instances of piety have either come to my knowledge, or have fallen under my own observation. Between the morning service on Sunday, at half past eight, and the afternoon prayer

at one, it is not unusual for families, who reside at some distance from the church, to assemble in summer under a shady tree, to read the Scriptures, and sing pealms; and in winter, I am told, they often meet in baras for the same pious purpose. They take great delight in psalm singing. I once met a man with a book in the fields. What are you reading my friend? I enquired. The Pralms, Sir, was his reply; they are my only consolation.—Another case occurred of a rustic girl. lation.-Another case occurred of a rustic girl, who, while tending her grazing yoke of white oxen (the prevailing colour) employed her mind in singing praises to her Saviour, holding with one hand her book, and with the other her distaff. The serenity of the evening responded to her voice, which echoed through the beautiful vale of Lucerna. British Christians! a Romish Bishop in this vicinity, who has been but three years in office, has, I am told, predicted that there will not be a Protestant in these vallies, seven years hence if he continues in his present station. O let not this prediction be verified. I will not conceal from you, that various artifices are practised to proselyte the unwary, and even bribery is not withheld, the souls of Protestants being valued by those zealots from £12 to £40 sterling, (Rev. xvii 13.) Remember these churches therefore in your prayers. Remember them in your efforts to do good. Continue their friends and protectors. They stand in need of your help.

MISSION IN CEYLON.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. John Scudder M. D. at Cewon, to his friend in New-York. "I have lately been on a tour to different parts of this district. I took some of my boarding with me, together with a young man of Dutch descent, who you will rejoice to hear, has lately been brought into the kingdom of our dear Lord lesus. We distributed above 500 tracts, and above 300 Scripture extracts, such as the sermor on the mount. The tracts were written on the Olo, If any should feel disposed to contribute funds fortracts, I should be very glad. I can pur

chase them at a small expense. "We have now nine young men attached to this mission, who we hope will hereafter be preach ers of righteousness; and we trust that God is raising up more, who will take our places in the Church, when we shall sleep in the dust. I believe many from our boarding school, will be gathered unto Christ."

Domestic Religious Intelligence.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

From the N. Y. Christian Herald. Letter from the Rev. Jacob Sickles, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Kinderhook, N. Y. to a gentleman in New-York.

Kinderhook, April 12, 1822. DEAR SIR-The good work of the Lord among us, concerning which you request me to give you more particular information, commenced about sixteen months ago. In the fall of 1820, appearances were somewhat encouraging, and hopes were entertained that a favorable change in the state of religion would then take place; and in-deed, the number added to the church in October of that year, was rather greater than usual, but nothing special occurred till about the middle of December. A revival then broke out in a part of the congregation called the Landing, and with a much power, that the general attention in that place was directed to the great concerns of eternity. The most careless were roused from their stupidity, and began to inquire with anxious hearts what they must do to be saved. All appeared now to view religion as the one thing needful and to have faken the resolution to press into the kingdom of God.

For a considerable time it seemed as if the grarious influence which had been sent down upon us would be confined to the village at the Landing and a small district around it. But it pleased God to hear the supplications of his people, and after a season of suspense and solicitude, it began to extend to different parts of the society, and continued to spread gradually until its blessed effects were more or less visible in every neighbourhood meetings were held daily in the house of worship, or in private houses, and every where the preaching of the Gospel appeared to be accompanied by who had hitherto been thoughtless was now arrested, instances of conviction, and hopeful conversion, were multiplied, and it became evident to the friends of religion, that the Lord was doing

In the mouth of April, 1821, we held our first communion after the commencement of this work of grace. One hundred and twenty-one persons came forward at this time to confess Jesus Christ before men, by setting down at his table. A scene so solemn and affecting had never before been witnessed in this place. The concourse of people on the occasion was so great, that our house of worship, though unusually spacious, for this part of the country, could not contain them. A deep soemnity pervaded the assembly during the exercises of the day, and impressions were made, which we have reason to hope, ended in a saving change.

The Lord's Supper was again administered in July, when the number received into the church on confession was one hundred and nineteen.-The solemnity again brought together so great a multitude, that the church was not only crowded to excess, but a great number either went away, or remained around it to hear the word of God, and if possible, to see at least a part of the solemn transactions of that day. There were now, as well as at the former communion, some who felt a trembling hope that they had experienced a change of heart, but did not feel prepared to offer themselves as candidates for communion, while others were yet mourning for sin without any hope that God had been gracious to their souls. A number of these with others who were afterwards awakened, and brought out of darkness into God's marvellous light, came forward at our next com-munion in October, when sixty-two were added to the Church, who, we hope, had first been added

In the month of February we had our last sacramental occasion. At this time twenty-one persons became professors of the religion of Jesus, and sat down with his people to commemorate his dying love to singers. There have been some new cases of conviction since, and it is probable that there will be as many as twelve or fifteen who will be prepared to confess the Saviour at our approaching communion in May.

to the Lord.

Surely we have reason to say with wonder & with gratitude, "what hath God wrought!" There is reason indeed to fear that some will turn back to the ways of sin & folly. Nor would it be at all surprising if this should be the case. It it probably the case in all revivals, and I must acknowledge that I have at times felt distressing anticipations repecting a few of our professed converts, but as they have continued steadfast for a considerable time already, I thank God, and take courage. There has been but one decided case of apostacy among us. The conduct of three or four others has not been altogether correct, but their spots, we hope, have been the spots of children.

have been the spots of children.

We have the greater reason to rejoice and be thankful at seeing the grace of God in the stead-fastness of the subjects of the revival, when we consider that some of them were formerly persons of an abandoned character, and that many others, probably a majority of the whole number, are young people, and therefore peculiarly in danger of being ensuared by the temptations of the world. God has magnified the riches of his grace by turning from the ways of sin, stouthearted rebels, whose case appeared to be almost hopeless. Our youth, particularly the young females, have been greatly distinguished by the sovereign grace of God in this outpouring of his

From what I have stated you will readily suppose that the change which has taken place amongst us is great. It is great indeed, greater than a person who has not been an eyewitness of it can well imagine. Not a few persons who but a short time ago were entirely carcless about their eternal interests; living in the habitual neglect of public worship, and spending the Sabhath in yanity and six are servered. vanity and sin, are now regular attendants in the house of God, and wherever they can enjoy op-portunities of social worship; while instead of that stupidity and thoughtlessness in which they ever lived, they now discover an earnest engag-edness for the cause of religion, as well as for the salvation of their own souls. Prayer meetings, which were hardly known among as before the revival, are now established in every part of the congregation, and family-worship is now attended to by many heads of families who till lately lived in the habitual neglect of that important duty.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

New-York Female Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools.

The sixth anniversary of this Society was cele-brated in the Middle Dutch Church, New-York, on Wednesday, the 24th of April: The following abstract of the Report will show the present

state of the schools.
"This Society numbers forty schools, thirty seven are in the city, and have sent in reports. To give the whole of these, or even all the interesting facts contained in them, would engress too much of the time allotted to the interesting exercises of this day. The committee therefore, with the consent of the Superintendants, will proceed to give a brief summary of the good which has been effected by means of this society during 6 years. that they have been permitted to labor in this part of the Lord's vineyard.

We cannot exactly state the number of teach ers and scholars engaged in the schools since their commencement, but at present in those reported there are 2752 scholars under the immediate in struction of 478 teachers, and are regularly visited by a committee composed of about thirty mem-bers. Upwards of a thousand scholars have been brought from the alphabet, to read the word of God; and a much greater number from syllables to reading fluently: \$3,772 chapters, averaging thirty verses each, have been committed to memo-ry, with divine songs, catechisms, hymns and M. Dowell's Questions innumerable. The seed thus sown in faith, has given evidence that it has been watered by the dews of divine grace, by 142 schol lare making a public profession of religion. When a sufficient number of pions teachers have not offered, the services of those of serious deportment have been accepted: 193 of these, being in the way, the Lord hath led to lay hold on the hope set before them in the gospel, and sweetly to expe rience the truth of the promise, that they that water shall themselves be watered. Not a school in this Union, but has experienced the sanctifying in-fluences of the Holy Spirit, "converting the soul and making wise the simple,"—twenty-four Reports of the present year, giving pleasing accounts of sinners being brought from darkness to light. Instances of strength of memory, and rapid im-

provement, have been still more numerous.

With few, or no exceptions, stated meetings for prayer are held by the teachers; to many of these, the children and their parents are invited : nor are the bodies of the dear children forgotten. the naked are clothed by means of the various Dorcas Societies, formed for the purpose. Very many who were picked up in the streets, in rags and filth, are now filling respectable situa-

tions. The change produced not only on the Sabbath but on week days, must be obvious to all. The superintendent of school No. 9, states that three large Bibles by Mr. Carpenter and three by Mr. W. M. Carter from the New-York Bible ociety, were received, and presented to six coloured adults, between the age of sixty and ninety, all of whom have learned to read in the school. in our last report, we have now the pleasure presenting as a candidate for the diploma, in the eighty-fifth year of herage; having punctually attended the school six years, during which time, she has learned to read the word of God, and from its sacred pages has committed a sufficient number of chapters, with other lessons, to entitle her to this mark of distinction; and from observing her pious walk and conversation, we confi-dently believe there is a crown of glory laid up for her, in that kingdom to which she appears ra-pidly advancing. Betsy C—, whom we also present, as a deserving candidate for the deplo-ma, has had her mind very seriously exercised since hearing of our intention to bring her forward en this occasion; and has been led by it, to exa mine how it stood between God and her soul and to seek for that preparation of heart, that will enable her to stand approved by her Father in hea-ven, as well as her teacher on earth. Since the commencement of this institution, seventeer eachers, have ceased from their labors, and have entered the rest prepared for the people of God. Fifty-five scholars have also been called to their last account, the greater part of whom gave evidence of their acceptance with Christ."

The dying experience of a teacher in School No. " Since our last anniversary, (says the Report if has pleased the Lord to remove from us one o our teachers by death. During an illness of 7 weeks, she manifested a firm reliance on, and mission to her divine Redeemer, often expressing desires that not her will, but the will of he heavenly father might be done. Young and pleasing in her person, of agreeable manners, joined with undoubted piety, she was beloved by all who knew her, and had arrived at that period of life when its prospects are most interesting, and the heart, with all its tenderest emotions, is formthe heart, with all its tenderest emotions, is forming attachments for life: yet through grace received from the blessed Jesus, she was willing to resign all, and to depart and be with Christ, as far better. Being asked by a friend in her last moments, if Jesus was still precious? She replied, "He is the chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely. Whom have I in heaven but him, and there is none upon earth, I desire beside him." Seeing her mother at her bedside, she informed her she was leaving her, & adopting the language of Stephen, she exclaimed, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit." Shortly after, she fell asleep in him, and entered into the joy of her Lord, in hope of a and entered into the joy of her Lord, in hope of a

The following rewards have been given by the committee during the year: 19 Bibles, 14 Testaments, 5 Prayer Books, and 42 Psalm and Hymn Books. Fifty-one scholars, who have conducted themselves with propriety during three years, that they have attended the same school, and earned all the rewards, will this day, be presented with diplomas.

[Christian Herald.

For the Boston Recorder. AN INTERESTING THOUGHT.

For the aid of the Education Society, or other religious charities, it is recommended that Christian parents, particularly Mothers, should subscribe the names of their children to the Education Society, (or some other religious charity,) with an annual sum to be paid for each; and when the child arrives at a proper age, that they should rechild arrives at a proper age, that they should re-fer it to him, (or her) to pay the annual subscrip-tion in future, recommending to them, if they ever are parents, to continue the custom for their children, with the same injunction.—It would be

a small acknowledgment to God for his p in giving them a child, and probably a great be sing to all their posterity, and to the souls of an titudes who might be benefitted by their charge,

INDIAN CIVILIZATION

Extracts of a letter, received from Rev. Joni & GEANT, Missionary to the Oneida tabe of he dians, dated New Stockbridge, Dec. 16, 18

He refers to his journal sent to the Masach setts Missionary Society, and says, "There is will find a great plan in progress, to concentrate about 5,000 of the natives in the vicinity of the Bay, on the west side of Michigan Lake, Mynople, with a few of the Six Nations (so called were very successful in purchasing a large on try there; we understood the General Government the state of the six Nations (so called were very successful in purchasing a large on try there; we understood the General Government the state of the are pleased, and have confirmed their title. The was a plan of Dr. Morse's; the means have be blessed hitherto. Means will now be used be Liquor and White Heathen from Green Esy. in Lord in His kind overruling Providence their prosper this plan, my people would all be will to remove; in this case, there will soon be a most interesting establishment for the benefit near 20,000 heathen tribes, [individuals] scaled in what is called the North West Tempor that has ever been planned,—for my pen would carry with them, almost all the arts of the

ized life !" "If I should live until spring, I shall be a posed to give you further information of the leresting plan for the benefit of the poor naling who cannot flourish surrounded by a white por

"There was a colony of my people month Indiana about three years since, consisting of or 70 persons, and a small church was form they then had a lawful right to a large terrien-before they arrived it was sold—pains have in taken to have it restored, but without succession They are in a very unpleasant situation-new it a duty often to pray for them-our wishing obtain their consent to remove to Green Bay we

"I am in hopes to obtain Elliot Bibles in h. dian language, and am of opinion that, that is will be understood by a good part of the nation the N. W. Territors."
"My church, about 30 in number, have fer

veral years kept up the Monthly Concert for pra and the praying women meet on Thursday done week for prayer." The fact that Indian Females associate

prayer, will be gratifying to every Christian ter, and their prayers are requested for that is band; and that such meetings may be multiplied

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 .- The report of fifth annual meeting of this society, held at Was resting information concerning the settlement the coast of Africa and the prospects of the pro-In consequence of the sickness of the Bagro tritory, its proximity to Sierra Leone, the differ of reconciling the chiefs of the Sherbro territor a cession of land, and to the abandonment of slave trade, the agents of the society were in ed during the last year to relinquish the plant settling, there, and to look out for other situation. With the aid of lieutenant Stockton of the Alls tor, the coast was examined, and finally Messurado was fixed upon, and on the 15 December a contract was made for the tenth The land purchased includes the whole of Messurado, with the mouth and considerable tent of the river. The river is about 300 a long, being the largest African river between Rio Grande to the north and the Congo at south. It is about 100 leagues south of Si one, and between the fifth and sixth degree north latitude. The station is well calcula refreshments for our cruisers and Fast Indias chantmen. After passing the cape, the love marshy sea-board exhibited to the northward great measure disappears: the forest irest more elevated, and the water generally of ap quality. It is near the commencement of the groast, which is considered equal in healthing that of any other portion of Africa. A rest of the colony from Foura Bay at Siera La contemplated in December last, after the uni tion of the rainy season. The report states a experience warrants the assertion, that the mate of the country generally is not materially favorable to the health of coloured people, for so than to the whites. Among nearly one is dred black and coloured people composing settlement on the coast, natives of America, of whom were there during two rairy scasons ly four deaths occurred during the last year, a of those but one was attributable to the climate mortality not exceeding many parts of this cat try. And yet till the arrival of Dr. Ayers last they had not the regular attendance of a physical The board indulge themselves in the prospect the good that must result from the success of settlement in abolishing the slave trade and tending the blessings of civilization and relations over the neighboring countries, in the imitain the establishment at Sierra Leone. They that the chiefohjections made to the plan is been refuted by facts, and rely on the aid of community in giving the means at this critical They state that one hundred black persons in ladelphia, 79 in Albany, and a considerable of ber from Richmond, Petersburg, Nerfolk and eastern shore of Maryland, have expressed the desire to remove to Africa, and been recommend ed to the patronage of the Society. They tion with much regret the deaths of the Retainment of the Beath and the States, agent of the society, and of less than B. Winn, United States' agent, during the states age

For the Roston Re

LITERARY NOTICE. We understand that James Marsh, A. Richard C. Morse, A. M. Alumni of the The gical Institution at Andover, are engaged ranslation of Bellermann's Biblical Geograph from the German, with a view to publica This is a valuable work and on an imp ject. The geographical description of countries which have been the theatre of remains events, enables us to transport ourselves filled events, enables us to transport ourselves this imagination, and to enter upon the stories enancient times, with nearly the same interests the same conviction of their reality that we kell the events of our own neighborhood. A lad ledge of Riblical geography is important, fore, to every one who would strengthen his and increase his interest in the truths of the and volume. But this knowledge is of peculiar indispensable importance to the interpreter of Bible. Besides its obvious and immediate besides in the historical books, and in illustrating the in the historical books, and in illustrating th quent allusions to scenery in the poetical per towards an acquaintance with the manner customs of the Hebrews, and with their second political institutions; without a knowledge which, many of the doctrines and precedent christianity, can be but imperfectly understown. The author of the work, which is now proper to multiplication.

for publication, is Dr. John Joachim Bellers late Professor of Theology in the University Erfurt, in Germany. It was composed with care and accuracy, after a laborious examination of the original and is provided in the contraction and is provided in the contrac of the original sources of information, and is en of in terms of high commendation by the

German critics.

The plan of the work embraces a description of the work embraces a description of the work embraces a description of the plan of the work embraces a description of the plan of the work embraces a description of the plan of the work embraces a description of the work embraces a description of the work embraces a description of the work embraces and the plan of the work embraces a description of the work embraces and the work embraces are the work embraces and the work embraces are the work embraces and the work embraces and the work embraces are the work embraces and the all the towns, provinces, rivers, mountains, mentioned in the Bible, including the Aport and the description of each town and proting

nanied with a historical account of all the ages which it has undergone, from the most of antiquity down to the present time. great ble eir charity. following are some of the peculiar advanta

this work. 1. The articles are arranged in hical order, ton this account it has a decidriority over other works in which the alphaor historical arrangement is pursued. It pre-JOHN SER. tha stude at with a connected view of the differ tries, and enables him to form a picture of his mind. It admits of being studied in like works on other sciences; while at the ime, by the aid of a complete index at the secures all the advantages of the alphaberangement. 2. The descriptions of places y of Green see and irregular, but systematical and (so called) large coun te. Every text of Scripture in which the of any place occurs, appears to have been ally consulted, and explanations are given of Moulties, which might otherwise embarrass the 3. The etymology of the different used to obis given. 4. The work is not a bare noure of provinces, towns, rivers and mounut contains also whatever is important in ct to history, statistics, trade, inhabitants, &c. calculated to render the study of the Bible ing as well as instructive.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

shall be dis

oor nalives white popu

moved.

territory

ut succes

D-WE for

en Bay Bext

s in the la

nativeria

t for prayer,

ciate 6

Christian is-

OCIETY.

report of the

the project

ent of the

he 15th of

a territory.

ole of Cape

iderable ex-

Sierra La

India mer-

ward, in a

t trees are

of a good

or the termina-ort states that that the cli-

this cour-

one hop-

ning the

critical .

r that little

at, that Bible

have been

of this in-

with peculiar pleasure we insert the follow-Communication. We trust it will tend to erate the growing union and affection of all love our Lord JESUS CHRIST in sincerity.]

To the Publisher of the Recorder. EAR SIR .- The subscribers are a Committee the Union Prayer Meeting, in the vicinity of ester, to forward to you a copy of the followpreamble and report, for publication in your able paper. By giving it an insertion, you pafer a favor on many of your readers.

JONATHAN GOING: ENOCH POND.

ing the year 1821, and especially in the latart of it, the Divine Spirit was poured out upchurches in the town and immediate vici Sutton, (Mass.) The neighboring towns, hich the work has principally prevailed, are ester, Ward, Millbury, and Oxford. mishing consequence of the revival has been, ict of union and harmony among different deations of Christians; particularly the Cononalists and Baptists. This spirit of uhas discovered itself in the establishment of rayer Meetings, in which the members of wo denominations have very harmoniously In the devotions of these meetings, the ren of the churches, as well as ministers, ccasionally taken the lead. The prayers often been preceded by brief remarks, communicating some interesting intelli-The meetings have uniformly been con-

led with a discourse appropriate to the ocion. At the close of a meeting, invited by the Mr. Going, of Worcester, a committee of nominations was appointed, for the genese of considering how far the union had been commenced, might consistently tinued. The following is the Report of that

undesigned, a Committee appointed at the n Prayer Meeting, holden in the Baptist how far the two denominations composing meeting were agreed, and how far they might tendy and properly be united, have paid attention to the business assigned them, and ectfully submit the following Report.

lear Brethren,—it has been justly matter of ret to all who have felt an interest in the adcement of true religion, that there should be arations and divisions among the followers of Lamb. Considerations numerous and obvious, together the hearts of the children of God, should engage them, under all circumstan-to maintain "the unity of the Spirit, in the ids of peace." Being members of the same fay; walking professedly by the same rule : exto the same difficulties, discouragements, , and fears; and expecting to dwell together the same eternal home;—it would seem indeed, upted, and their union complete, while on their

essed with these considerations, the tho ken a painful one to your Committee, that ust meet, not as those who were " perfectmed together in the same mind and the same but as members of different denomiin the Church of Christ. Their regret er, has been more than compensated, in way has been opened for them to meet at and especially as they have been called tonot for contention, but to study those things make for future peace. And their gratifica has been increased, in discovering that the in which they are agreed are much more ous and important, than those in which they and that though separate in form, they are in regard to every thing which is essential

We are agreed in our views of the fundatal doctrines of Christianity. The total depraof the natural heart, the necessity of regene by the influences of the Divine Spirit, the and atonement of Christ, justification by the necessity and certainty of the saints pernce in holiness, a general judgment, the evering happiness of the righteous, and the endhment of the wicked in the future world. ctrines which we unitedly receive and incate, as pillars in our system of religious truth. We are agreed in our christian experience. aras we have evidence that we are true folon of Christ, we believe we have experienced ne great change, and are now the subjects us views, feelings, and affections, which in kind the same.

We are agreed in respect to the grand of of our pursuit. The glory of God, in the incoment of Christ's kingdom, and the salvaof souls, we unitedly regard as an object of ne importance; an object, compared with all others lose their value, and appear as

We are agreed respecting the means, by this great object is to be prometed. The of God, a preached Gospel, meetings for conference, the Christian sacraments, and the Lord's Supper, the singing of and prayer in public and private, together contributions for religious charitable obwe number among the most prominent means we are authorized to use, in attempting the

ment of our Redeemer's kingdom. We agree in considering the churches we ctively represent, as Churches of Christ-ches which he has owned and blessed; nor discover any material difference of opinion, ard to the rights, powers and discipline of

We agree in acknowledging each other as officially for the performance of all minis

ed the differences by which we are specifiparated are few. In regard to the natur , and the subjects of Christian Baptism, and tor qualifications for communion at the lable, we have not the happiness at present onize. The Scriptures we mutually reas our rule of faith; but particular passages ag to these subjects, which we agree in conobjects of importance, we have not yet led to interpret in the same way, points above noticed, in which the deno

composing this Meeting are agreed, apus to lay a foundation for the following

Ministers and Christians of these denominamay with great propriety unite, as occasion

shall offer, in meetings for public prayer; meetings similar to those which have already been attended, and from which this paper has originated. Interspersed with the devotions of these meetings. brief remarks may be made, and religious intelli-gence communicated. It is recommended that each meeting be concluded with a discourse, to he delivered ordinarily, by one of a different denomition, from him who has invited the meeting. In every thing pertaining to these meetings, there hould be an entire reciprocity, and nothing should be said or done. which can have a tendency the most remote, to disturb the feelings of any brother.

2. To members of churches in regular standing, who request certificates of dismission and good standing from the churches of one denomination to those of the other, such certificates may, and ought, without unreasonable delay, to be given ; and by the church to which they are addressed. they ought to be received, in evidence of Christian character, as though they had come from a church of its own denomination.

3. It is proper and right, that between the ministers of our respective denominations, there should be an occasional interchange of public labors; leaving it to every minister (as in all cases it should be) to regulate his own exchanges.

4. It should be the constant endeavor, both of Ministers and Christians of the two denominations, to treat each other (so far as they may have intercourse) in a kind and brotherly manner; ever remembering the direction of the Saviour, " Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do

ve even so to them." Finally, as we are hoping & expecting thro' infinite grace, to be united forever in the kingdom of our God above, we would now unite in the desire and prayer, that our present differences of opinion may oon cease; that existing impediments to our per fect union and communion may be speedily done away; and that the promised period may be hast-ened, when "the watchmen shall see eye to eye, and the Lord shall bring again Zion."-All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH GOFFE, JONATHAN GOING, Committee. ENOCH POND, NICHOLAS BRANCH.

The Committee of publication would only add, that the above Report was considered and accepted in two successive prayer-meetings, and that several clergyman in the region, of both denominations, who have been consulted respecting it, have signified their full approbation.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

MR. WILLIS,-It is a question often asked, whether Williams College will go down? Permit me through the medium of your paper, to assign some reasons, why it will not go down.

The motives of its founder were too pure and benevolent to terminate in its extinction. See a tribute to the memory of Col. Williams in the II vol. 392d page, of the travels of the late President

The Legislature has done too much for the College, to have it all lost. In 1788, the Legislature granted to it a lottery, which fielded \$4000. In 1793, it granted a charter. In 1794, \$4000. In 1796, two townships of land, one of which was sold for \$10,000; and a few years since \$3000 an-

The wn and the county have done too much for the College, now to be deprived of it. In 1788, the town contributed \$2000 towards the building of a brick edifice, 82 feet in length and 42 in breadth, of four stories, for the accommodation of the students. In 1819 and 1829, the town and the county raised a subscription of \$17,000; the principal to be a permanent fund, and the interest to be appropriated for the support of its officers and indigent students.

Berkshice has too many sons to educate, not to have a college within its limits, or rather to suffer one to become extinct after it is established there and liberally endowed. It has thirty eight students, in the different stages of their collegiate course. This is a greater number in proportion to its population, than Massachusetts or Counceticut furnishes; and this fact, which is the result of a careful examination of the college catalogue, is a stubborn fact-in favor of the superior intelligence and wealth of Berkshire, and in favour of the life and vigor of its college. There are other facts not less convincing. Twelve or fifteen youth are now fitting for college in the Stockbridge academy; several in Lenox; fifteen or twenty in Williamstown; besides a number with private instructors: eight or ten have commenced, or will probably soon commence their studies in the fown of Lee, which contains a population of about 1300 These youth are most of them hopefully pious, and seek an education for the purpose of preaching the Gospel. How can one small couny accomplish such an unparallelled effort in the education of her sons, unless the college is bro't to her own doors; or rather when it is there, uness it is suffered to remain there.

But Berkshire is not alone in saying that the college shall not go down. A large part of the county of Franklin, several of the river towns in the old country of Hampshire, the county of Bennington, in Vermont, and the counties of Rensellaer, Columbia, and Dutchess, in New-York. Some of these have contributed liberally to its funds; others are preparing their sons to receive its instructions, and many gentlemen in all of them from their location and their partialties and their economy prefer this College. The counties in New-York, above mentioned, are among the most populous and wealthy in the State. They most populous and wealthy in the State. contain a population of 109,000; almost half as great as Connecticut, & " they must have a college great as Con on their border. But, says the objector, "this is a barren region, and very little can be expected from it." So far as this is true, is it a reason for destroying, or for supporting the college? If the wilderness is to become like Eden, it is a reason for supporting it. Mr. Ward raises ten thousand dollars in the United States, for a college in Serampore, and what good man does not wish it were \$100,000. Why? To elevate the character and extend the advantages of education to the inhabitants of India. But whence this sympathy for the sufferings of our fellow men, inversely as our distance from them? If it were true, as the objector supposes, that the region on which Williams College is dependent for scholars, is so desolate, this would be a strong reason why the col-lege should be supported, by foreign aid. But it is not true. The region has wealth, and intelligence and determination, enough, in itself, to sup-port the college. Let Berkshire supply the same number of scholars that it now does, let the counties on the west, in New-York, and on the north, in Vermont, supply one fourth as many in proportion to their population; let the river towns, in the old county of Hampshire, which are partial to this College, supply ten scholars only, & the College is supplied with as many scholars as it wants,

either for its own support or their improvement.

These are some of the reasons, which render i ore than probable, that the college will still flourish; and should you oblige me by inserting these in your paper, I shall wish to furnish others in a BERKSHIRE.

"THE LORD WILL PROVIDE."

A clergyman, during a journey, recently preached at a pleasant village in South Carolina, from Acts xvii. 11. In the course of his sermon, he took occasion to speak of the noble efforts of Bible Societies to multiply copies of the Holy Scriptures, and to circulate them among the destitute at home and abroad. On Monday morning, when he was about to renew his journey, the lady at whose house he had taken lodgings, put into his hand a small paper, evidently containing money, and remarked, it "was from a lady in the academy." He did not open the paper until he had travelled He did not open the paper until he had travelled several miles, but on examination it was found to contain a dollar, with this modest suggestion

" perhaps this may procure a Bible for some poor erson." It cannot easily be imagined how much leasure this little incident afforded him as he purther village, where he was enabled, by this unexpected Christian charity, to procure a Bible of very excellent print. Fourteen miles from this place n a very thinly settled part of the country, he found a poor widow whose Bible, (a large one) had been sold at the death of her husband with other property, to raise money to discharge the debts of the family. Since then, she had had no Bible. The writer has distributed Bibles in the populous city, and in far distant settlements, but never has he, so far as he recollects, witnessed on a similar occasion, so strong expressions of gratitude, nor has he been so deeply impressed with the belief, that the hand of the Lord was operating to supply one of his poor, afflicted children, with the bread of life! [Charleston Intel.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1822.

Memoirs of Capt, James Wilson, Commander of the Mission Ship Duff-By Rev. John Griffin. Some twenty years ago, the life of Capt. Wilon, briefly written by Dr. Hawies, at the close of his church history, interested our feelings beyond almost any biographical sketch we had then, or have since read. Most of the leading facts in the present work, if our memory serve us, are there to be found; here, they are expanded, drawn out, more in detail, and interspersed with many valuable reflections.

few instances are on records that better illus trate the resistless efficacy of Divine grace, and show us how things that are impossible with men are possible with God. Capt. W. was long an hardened infidel. Yet he was a gentleman in his manners; moral in his habits; generous in his disposition; frank, amiable, and ready to every deed of social kindness. He had a high opinion of his own virtue; and was, in truth, a bette man, so far as the happiness of society is concerned, than many who profess faith in Christianity. His early life; his whole career till he retired from business, to "enjoy himself," with the competent fortune he had acquired, was a series of singular adventures; of hair breadth escapes from death; of remarkable interpositions of Providence, either thwarting his purposes, or overruling his evil passions for his advantage, and manifestly preparing him for that important service he subse quently rendered to the Missionary cause. .

The work before us is valuable for its able discussions of some fundamental doctrines of our religion; for the happy method it exhibits of arguing with unbelievers, so as to avoid giving them annecessary offence,-leading them insensibly to the admission of principles they abhor, and fastening conviction on their minds by means of their own concessions. It must be confessed that however valuable these discussions are, such a biographical sketch is not the best place for them; they may indeed be read by some in this connexion, who would never read them detached from a work of so much interest; and this is the only consideration that can excuse their insertion; they occupy, if we mistake not, 50 or 60 pages of the book.

The circulation of this volume can hardly fail to increase a missionary spirit where it already exists; and, it is hoped that it may excite such a spirit in some who have not yet yierded themselve to its elevating influence. It is well calculated on the whole to promote the interests of evangelical religion in our churches; to shut the mouths, and we should hope, touch the hearts of those who contend against the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel. We have purposely avoided entering into any details of the Captain's history, because it itself, in their connexion with the salutary reflections suggested by the author, than is that detached and brief form in which it would be necessary for us to notice them-if we noticed them at all. We very sincerely wish the work to be extensively read, persuaded that it will do good to all who are willing to be benefitted by the history of God's Providence toward one who was eminently fitted to be the superintendant of the first Missionary enterprize to the the South Sea Islands.

" The Works of the Rev. Samuel Shave, minister of

the Gospel, in London. An "improved" edition of these popular religious works, has lately issued from the press in this city, in two duodecimo volumes, handsomely executed, and highly but deservedly recommended by the Professors at Andover, and several of the most distinguished clergymen of this country. To these full recommendations we can give no additional weight by our own ;-but it is with pleasure we yield our cordial assent to them, and take the opportunity to suggest the unquestionable utility of aiding the extensive circulation of these, among other standard works on experimental and practical religion. In spirit, they are not inferior to the most popular productions of Baxter, Boston, Flavel, Henry or Owen. In style, they are sententious, vigorous, animated, and sufficiently modernized to give no offence to just taste. In doctrine, they are pure, clear and rich; highly evangelcial, and adapted to enlighten the understanding while they move the heart. The subjects are various. The papers were written at different periods of the author's life, and with special reference either to public calamities, or to prevalent disorders of the church, or to the easily besetting sins of Christians in all ages. They form just such a collection of wholesome truths & religious maxims, as every faithful minister would be glad to find in the book case, or rather inscribed on the hearts, of all his parishioners. The division of the volumes into short chapters increases the pleasure of reading them; and the unity of design pervading the whole, together with the author's happy talent of coming at once to the point in hand, and seizing the fittest illustrations without any apparent effort, cannot fail to render them equally profitable as pleasant.

Every age of the church has been marked by religious controversy in one shape or another; and no age has been more distinguished in this respect than the present. The questions that chiefly agitate the religious world, relate to the fundamental dectrines of Christianity. The temptations to forget the spirit of piety while contending for its principles, are many and powerful. That effecit is necessary to cultivate a familiar acquaintance with experimental and practical virtues; to lay

aside controversial works in some measure, for the more devout study of the Bible, and such hu compositions as are best fitted to transfuse its spirit through the heart. And, amid the fervors of the zeal that now begins to manifest itself for the conversion of the world, there is danger that Christians will too far lose sight of their personal responsibilities to God; neglect their own vineyards while watching the vineyards of others; become remiss in some of the duties of practical religion, and thus give occasion to the enemy to speak reproachfully of the Holy Name, by which they are called. Against dangers of this nature, it is highly necessary to "set a watch;" to use all possible precautions; to fortify the heart by solemn meditation; and to assist this meditation by the pious labors of those eminent servants of God whose praise is in all the churches.

The seventeenth century was a period of great darkness through Protestant Christendom. But many shining lights appeared, whose influence is still felt, and will continue to be felt, till all the darkness that enraps the world, shall vanish before the rising Sun of Righteousness. Among these, our author was not the least conspicuous; and we believe that his works will be more read. and more highly valued an hundred years hence, than at the present moment. They are too full of the "true riches," to be neglected and buried in oblivion by the church rising in glory, and justly appreciating the labors of her distinguished friends in past ages.

The Pittsburg Recorder, of the 25th ult., contains a letter from Gov. Cass, of the Michigan Territory, to Rev. E. P. Swift, Secretary of the Western Missfonary Society, highly approving the proposed mission to the Ottawas, on the Mimai. He states, that the minds of the Indians are favorably disposed toward the objects of the society, and that they will receive Missionaries with cordiality; -also, that no aid which he can furnish, personally or officially, shall be withheld.

Religious Exercises on Election Week.

Tuesday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at the Church in Chauncey Place, a Sermon before the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety, and Charity," by Rev. SAMUEL WILLARD, of Deerfield. Tuesday evening, in the Old South Church, a fermon by Rev. SERENO E. DWIGHT, before the

"Massachusetts Missionary Society." Tuesday evening, at Rev. Mr. Sharp's Meeting-House, a Sermon by Rev. WM. GAMMELL, of Medfield, before the "Evangelical Tract Society." Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, in Park Street Church, Sermon before the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," by Rev. Mr. Fisk, of

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, at Dr. Baldwin's Meeting-House, a Sermon by Rev. Jona-Baptist Missionary Meeting.

Wednesday noon, in the Old South Church, the Election Sermon," before the Executive and Legislature, by Rev. DAN HUNTINGTON, of Hadley Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock, in the Old South Church, a Sermon before the "New-Eng-land Tract Society," by Rev. John H. Church, of Pelham, N. H.

Wednesday evening, at Dr. Baldwin's Meeting House, a Sermon before the "Baptist Missionar Society," by Rev. GEORGE KEELY, of Haverhill. Thursday morning, 11 o'clock, in Brattle Street gregational Ministers," by Rev. President Moore, of Amherst College.

Thursday evening, in the First Baptist Church the "Union Prayer Meeting," of different denom Friday afternoon, in the Church in Chauncey

Place, a Sermon before the "Society for Suppressing Intemperance," by Rev. Professor EVERETT, Monday, June 3, at the Church in Summer street,

the "Artillery Election Sermon," by Rev. JOHN G. PALPREY, of Boston. The usual Meetings for Prayer will be held in

Park Street Church, on Wednesday and Thursday Mornings, at five o'clock. The Rev. Clergy are respectfully invited to attend, Convention. - The annual Convention of Con

regational Ministers of Massachusetts will assem le at the new Court House in Boston, on Wed nesday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. precisely.
On Thursday at 11 o'clock, A. M. the Conven

tion Sermon will be delivered in Brattle-stree Church, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, President of the Collegiate Institution in Amherst. After which a collection will be made for the relief of the widows and children of deceased Ministers.

JOHN CODMAN, Scribe of Convention.

To all Christians who may be assembled in Boston on Election week, to attend to the great concerns relative to the coming of the kingdom o God our Saviour :- To all, beloved of God, called to be saints, grace mercy and peace be multiplied.

from God ourFather, & from our Lord Jesus Christ. You now see the day when the blind are made to see, when the deaf are made to hear, the lame to walk, the dumb to speak; when the Spirit of the Lord is descending on Mount Zion, like rain or the new mown grass .- Awake, put on strength; feel strong in the Lord and in the power of his might Let all Christians feel one in Christ, and then pobr sinners will be converted; O, what a blessed day will come to pass. The Lord's arm is not shortened that it cannot save, neither his ear heavy that he cannot hear; come together in one place attend the Union Prayer Meeting; put i claims at the altar of mercy; be united in hear for the outpouring of God's Spirit :—he has said, I will be enquired of by the house of Israel; if ye agree as touching any thing it shall be done unto Let us purify our hearts, and then God's kingdom will come, and His will will be done o

earth, as it is done in heaven.

Beverly, May 20. WELL WISHER TO ZION.

GOLDEN ORNAMENTS. Extract of a Letter from Rev. Moses Hunter of Stephentown, N.Y. to the Editor of the Recorder

" I received the other day, a string of gold beads, inclosed in a brief note, directing me to contribute the avails to any benevolent institution submitting it to my judgement, with this addition-remark.—" If the Hebrew women coul." break of their ornaments to assist Aaron in making a molten east, to entice the people to idolatry, much more ought Christian women to do it, to assist in added to it, by a sister, and the whole is to go to assist in endowing a scholarship in Princeton, N. J. Will not these streams make glad the city of our God?

CHRISTIAN GONFIDENCE.

A military officer being in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarms for the safety of the vessel, was so surprized at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?" He arose from a thair lashed to the dock, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed-place, he drew his sword, and pointing to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid?" She

instantly replied, "No, certainly not." "Why "said the officer. "Because," rejoined his lady, "I know the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hart me." said he, "Remember, I know in whom I have be-lieved, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the water in the hollow of his hands."-Ch. Her.

A Singular Confession .- A Professor in one of the German Universities, whose unconcern for religion generally, was notorious, was not less-remarkable for the care which he took in the religious instruction of his children. One of his friends, astonished at this inconsistency, and asking him the reason of this conduct, he answered, "It is because I wish my children may enjoy more peace of mind and more content in this life than has ever fallen to my lot; and this they can obtain by no other means than by possessing more faith than muself.

While the Haydn Society of Cincinnati were lately performing Handel's celebrated "Hailstone Chorus," (on a Sabbath evening) a violent storm of Hail, Wind, Thunder and Lightning arose, which accorded completely with the words and music of the chorus. The effect was beautiful and grand in the extreme .- Salem Register.

Canals .- A committee of the Legislature of Conpecticut has reported a bill for a Canal to extend within 25 miles of Northampton. The petition for the Sheffield (Berkshire) Canal, was committed .-The Middlesex Cahal cost \$17,000 a square mile, New-York Canal \$13,800, English Canals \$22,500, French \$15,600. The great French Canal is 126 miles long. The great New-York Canal, 363. The former took 15 years to complete, the latter will take 5 or 6.

Portmouth Bridge, we are happy to hear, is in successful progress.—The short bridge, connecting the town with Ham's Island, was passable for foot passengers last Saturday week; and the piers in the main channel of the river have been driven about 200 feet from the shore; and all this in five weeks from the commencement of the enterprize.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Moses Berry, aged 24; Mr. Samuel Turrell, of a consumption, 29; Mr. John Weatherbee, of Billerica, 46; Mr. Joseph Chandler, 23; Mr. George Gardner, 23; In South Boston, Mr.

William Brown, 64. In Dedham, widow Lucy Whiting, 61, after a lingering pain, (with a cancer in her breast;) Mrs. Thankful Gay, 83 .- In Roxbury, Eliza C. Allen, daughter of Mr. George Allen, 4; Mr. Ebenezer Smith, 70; Mr. Robert Allen, 50 .- In Salem, Mr. Samuel Davis, 35; Lucy Fletcher, daughter of Mr. John Desmazes, 9 mo. drowned in a tub of water while her mother was absent; Mr. Joseph Hitchins, 36 .- In Canton, Mrs. Sarah May, 47. In Weymouth. Mr. Martin Pratt, 30 .- In Lynn, Mr. Robert Pitcher, 87-choked to death by 2 piece of meat while at supper .- In Marblehead, Samuel Devercaux, Fsq. 83.—In Taunton, Mrs. Ruth Dean, 73.—In Sandwich. Mr. Thomas Gibs, 67.—In Abington, deacon Josiah Torrey, 67.—In Stockbridge, Mr. Josiah Bradlee, 61.—In Lee, Josiah Yale, Esq. 70.—In Tyringham, Dea. Jesse Morey, 71.—In Brooksield, Chency Reed, Esq. 63.—In Northampton, Mr. John Strong, 79.—In Bexborough, Dea. Abel Fletcher, 85.—In Haverhill, Mrs. Fleanor Mansize, wife of Capt. Simon M. 78; Mrs. Harriman, 94.—In Brookfield, Mr. Nicholas M'Clure, 78 .- In Westbrook, 3d ult. Mrs. Martha Tate, widow of Capt. Robert Tate, 71 .- In Concord, N. H. Mr. Reuben Abbot, in the one hundredth year of his age. Mr. A. was the son of Mr. James A. of Andover, and was born at that place April 15, 1723 .- In Belfast, Me. Mr. George Cochran, 85 .- In Pompey, N. Y. Mr. Isaac Carpenter, 50-He came to his death by the immoderate use of raw whiskey, of which he drank a Quart in the course of the evening. In Philadelphia Doct William S. 12. Schermerhorn, 80; Dr. Barnabas Scott, 81 .- In Philadelphia, William Dela-

ny, Feq.39. In Louisville, Ken. Mr. Robert Salmond, of Hanover, 33-He had been absent three years, and

was returning to his native State from Alabama. In Chittendon, (Vt.) Mr. Aaren Peach, in the XCVIth year of his age. He was born in the town of Wallingford, Con. A. D. 1746, and in 1745 was with the New-England troops, under Gen. Wm. Pepperell, at the taking of Lewisburgh, and the reduction of the Island of Cape Breton, and in 175 he was with Gan. Abercrombie, in the unsuccessful attack on the French lines at Ticosderoga; and the next year he was with Gen. Amherst, at the reduction of the garrison of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and in 1760, he was again with the army at the surrender of Montreal and the Canadas; and in the revolutionary war, he tock an active part in the defence of his country's rights. He was at the taking of Gen. Burgoyne and his army, in 1777 as a volunteer, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PRO-MOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, in Boston, on. Tuesday the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Directors will meet at the same place, on the same day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The annual sermon will delivered at the Church in Park-street, on Wednesday morning the 29th, at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Wrentham, after which, a collection will be made, to aid the object of the By order of the Directors, Society. WM. HILLIARD, Clerk. May 16.

Massachusetts Missionary Society. THE Annual Meeting of the Massachasetts Aissionary Society, will be holden on Tuesday, 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Vestry, of Park-street Church, Boston; to hear the annual Report of the Trustees; to choose Officers for the year ensuing; to attend to an important proposition, it is expected will be submitted to their consideration, and to transact any business, which may require the attention of the Society.

At half past 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day, a sermon will be delivered in the Old South. Rev. S. E. Dwight, and a collection taken to

aid the benevolent purposes of the Society.

The Trustees will meet in the Vestry of Park-May 18. S. WALKER, Secretary.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY. UST. received, by Lincoln & Edmands, 53,

A few sets Henry's Commentary, in 6 volumes. Also, Braley's Sermons—price, \$2 75. May 25. LEGHORN HATS, SILKS, &c. &c.

JUST received per Arab, 10 Cases heavy Black Sarsnets—4 do. Synshaws—3 do. Changable Sarsnets—5 do. American Green do.—2 do. Supe-Sarmets—5 do. American Green do.—2 do. Superior Levantines—8 do. Canton Nankin Crapes—6 do. Black Hdkfs—1 do. Figured Saranets—5 do. Common and Fine Flag Hdkfs—3 do. Ladies Leghorn Hats, 32 to 52, superior quality—2 Bales Striped and Plaid Seersuckers—Rhodes fine Twilled and Plain Black Bombazetts for summer wear—American Bed Ticking—Straw Bonnets—Pands led and Plain Black Bombazetts for summer wear
—American Bed Ticking—Straw Bonnets—Bands
and Trimmings—Umbreilas—Ribbons Figured &
Plain—Silk Kid and Beaver Gloves—Linen Cambricks—French Braids—Merino Shawls—Black &
Colored Italian & Canton Sewings—Black, White,
Pink and Green Ralian Crapes—Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres—Linen—Pins—Furnitures—Cambric
Muslin Hdkfs.—Vestings—Cassimere Shawls—
Bombazetts—Plain and Twilled Drab Kerseys—
Poplins—Initation Sheetings for Shoemakers—
English Shoe Thread.—All of which will be sold
at lowest market prices, for cash, or approved cre-

POET'S CORNER.

CHARITY.

By a young lady of Richmond. When Faith shall cease, and hope no more Around our path, her radiance pour, Unfading in a heavenly clime, Above the wasting power of time, Diviner Charity shall dwell, And loud her sacred anthems swell. On earth 'tis her's to ease the heart, That bleeds with sorrow's rankling dart; Around the shivering wretch to spread The sheltering raiment, and with bread To feed the poor, who feebly cry, And ask from her a kind supply. The infant orphan's thanks shall rise, Her pure memorials to the skies; The widow's grateful heart shall bless The voice that sooth'd her lone distress,

And with each prayer to Heaven shall blend, "The orphan's guide, the sufferer's friend." Divine Ambassadress of Heaven, To thee, the holiest task is given, Faith is an "anchor to the soul," Where raging tempests round it roll; And Hope a heavenly light can shed Around the drooping pilgrim's head. But thou wert sent by pitying love, Like fighteous Noah's wandering dove, To fly on earth, while wide below Tumultuous rolls a sea of woe; Then swift, on heaven directed wing,

MISCELLANY.

The pledge of promis'd peace to bring.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

LETTERS TO THE AGENT, FROM OFFICERS OF COLLEGES, RESPECTING BENEFICIARIES.

Williams College, Aug. 6, 1821.

Dear Sir-I am much pleased to learn that you are engaged in behalf of the American Education Society. It has been my opinion, and under the influence of this opinion have I acted for more than ten years, that no object has higher claims on the charity of the Christian public, than that of educating young men who are pious, but indigent, for the Gospel ministry. Of no charitable society in Christendom, is the object so important, in my view, as that of the American Education Society.

My reasons for saying thus are,
1. The kingdom of Christ is the kingdom of happiness, and true happiness is known and enjoy-ed in this lapsed world, no further than his kingdom is extended.

2. This kingdom never has been, and it never will be, extended any further, than the Gospel is preached by the ministers of Christ. They are the agents, whom God has appointed for this purpose, and he will never reverse his appointment.

The number of well qualified preachers is small, exceedingly small, compared with the number needed. The deficiency is every year and every month increasing in our own country, to look no further; and thousands and tens of thousands are annually perishing in their sins, within the limits of the United States, because there are none to preach to them the words of eternal life. If any spot on the earth is to be selected as 'he

pot where the want of ministers is least felt, it is New-England. God has blessed us in an eminent degree in this respect; and on us he has claims for efforts to increase the number of faithful ministers. Among us are many young men of talents and piety, who would willingly devote themselves to preaching the Gospel, if they had the means of defraying the expenses of a liberal education. The revivals at the present day are increasing the number of such. And shall not you and I, and all the friends of Zion, be awake to this object? Too been inattinuise to the Redeemer's kingdom been inattinuise to this an-important of the Something has already been done, but much remains to be done. I know there are these, who do not see and feel the importance of the object of the American Education Society.—I know too that there are those who are disposed to say that the young men, who are Beneficiaries, are not grateful as they should be; that they might get along well enough without aid; that it injures them to have so much notice taken of them .- But, Sir, I know such objections are not well founded .- The gecertainly had some advantages for knowing their character, is such as every good man will approve. They are difigent, studious, humble and prayerful, and a blessing to those around them. I have khown no one of them who has not expressed a very grateful sense of his obligations to his patrons and benefactors. In this college the charity students, with all their embarrasments, have held a place in point of scholarship as well as character, far from being inferior to that of the other students. Indeed some of the first in point of talents & scholarship have been and still are charity students. The little aid received from the Education Society, is to them much; it is so much, that without it they could not proceed in their education. Much care certainly ought to be practised in examining and receiving Beneficiaries, and after all some will perhaps be received who are unworthy. Such, when known, are at once to be taken from the list. The number of such, from the vigilance and care which are practiced, I am confident will be small.

My prayer, dear Sir, is that the blessing of God may attend your efforts in behalf of the Education Society, and that many may be inclined to contri bute to its support. The hearts of all are in God's hand; may he incline them to do good.

I am, dear Sir, sincerely and affectionate yours.

ZEPR. SWIFT MOORE.

Williams College, -

The rank of the religious students, as a body, i above mediocrity, and, many, as you know, rank high. A few have not great powers—but promise to make respectable and useful ministers for thou sands of our parishes. I know not how great a stress should be laid on talents, where there is not a palpable deficiency. In one class, graduated here several years since, the very lowest scholar in the class has made a very respectable and useful minister, while some of his class, who promised much more, have entirely failed. He was a serious, good man, and the Lord has blessed his labors, and, the natural and moral wilderness has been converted into a garden, under his ministry. I had the pleasure to hear him preach a while since, and was greatly pleased with the matter and plan of his sermon, as well as with his piety and devotion His sermon contained far more matter for the Christian's life,—far more for reflection far more, likely to remain on the minds of his hearers generally, than many a sermon of men far more celebrated as preachers than he ever will be-and yet it was only one of his common sermons, as satisfactorily ascertained. That man will, I be lieve, he a star of some magnitude in the world of light and glory. You know me too well, I hope, to imagine that I can depreciate the value or importance of talents in a minister. But, I am not convinced that the youth of decent powers, if he seem to have a large share of pious feeling, is to be considered as unworthy of patronage. We have a student now, whom the strict rules of the Societies forbid us to place among their beneficiaries, who has always been far more acceptable in the conferences in town, when he has attended, than others of his standing who still promise much more. The influence of the serious students is very salutary. This is its general character. It might be better—and what that belongs to fellow man, may not be; I hope it will be better—but I can make no complaint now, as it is.

Further aid is necessary for very many more of those who receive aid, and several others, eight at least, not assisted, need it; I know not how they will pay their way. We occasionally receive portance of talents in a minister. But, I am not

some clothing and a little money, from some Socieemergencies. Occasionally a student must have a class book, and his money is gone, and he knows not when he shall see any more; or he may need pantaloons, a vest, &c., but has no money, and dares not ask for credit. This little helps us much, when it seems the student could live no longer. The beneficiaries have to struggle through with many trials and much perseverance.

There has been no special attention in College for years; but I expect there will be a revival in College. I have many thoughts on the subject though no appearances authorize any little hope or faith I may have. Yours, &c.

CHESTER DEWEY.

Yale College, Dear Sir,—I have to apologise for not returning an earlier answer to your letter, as I have just returned, from an excursion in the country. You request my opinion respecting the importance of educating indigent young men for the ministry, the character of the Beneficiaries of the American Education Society, &c. I hope that no further statements or arguments are necessary, to convince the Christian public of the demand for well educated Ministers; a demand which there is no prospect of satisfying, by all the measures which are now in operation, throughout the country.

Of nearly one hundred professors of religion i this college, about one half are charity students; and their Christian character, to say the least, it as exemplary as that of their brethren who are not dependent on the bounty of the public. Their zeal, their humility, their fidelity to the cause in which they are engaged, are worthy of high commendation. Their example & influence are considered of great importance to the good order and religious concerns of the college. In the late revival, their exertions appear so have been greatly blessed. Their standing, as scholars, is thought to be superior, on an average, to that of the body of their fellow students. A good proportion of them, are among the most distinguished in their respective classes.

With respect to the objection, that they are destitute of gratitude; a single meeting with them, when they are called upon to state their wants to the committee of appropriations, would be suffi cient to convince you, that the contrary is strike ingly the fact. Their reluctance to disclose all their necessities, is generally such, that the most affecting circumstances in their case, come out incidentally, and without an intention, on their part, of making them public.

It is urged, "that they may get along through college, without assistance from the public; and that several who are now useful ministers, have obtained their education by their own exertions." There may have been twenty thus educated here, in half a century. When there are only two or three indigent students in the college at a time, they may nearly defray their expenses, by services rendered, in ringing the bell, lighting the chapel, waiting in the hall,&c. But when these privilege are distributed among a large number, the aid furnished to each individual is small. You may as well think of swelling the ocean, be pouring water from a bucket, as of supplying our destitute churches, by sending out, now and then, a solitary graduate, who has provided the means of his own education.

It is farther objected,"that the Beneficiaries will be spoiled, by having so much notice taken of them." I have no doubt, that there is danger of doing them serious injury, by proclaiming their merits, and prematurely putting them forward, to display their gifts. Indeed, I think this one of the most difficult points, in the management of Education Societies; to produce sufficient interest in the minds of the community, without bringing before them, in too public a manner, the character of the Beneficiaries. But the injury is not occasioned, by merely furnishing them with the means of support.

I apprehend there is no difficulty in procuring and in New-Haven, for the charity students to cultivate. But the point is to obtain any profit from the barren soil. The present summer, they have undertaken to cultivate a garden, and a Mis sionary Field. May success crown your labors, in this great and good cause. Yours affectionately, JEREMIAH DAY.

Union College, -Dear Sir,-Yours of July 24, has been received. I am happy to learn, that you are engaged in furthering the views of the American Education Society However, in ordinary times, the education of ministers, might be provided for without any direct appeals to charity, in times like the present, when claims of the heathen are so vast, when the claims of our new Settlements are so vast, there is no meeting of those ciaigis without drawing on that fund which the charities of Christendom alone sup-

In this great enterprise, the American Educa-tion Society has taken the lead. They have done more than any other society, and what they have done, has been, I believe, better done .- At least. the young men they have sent here have been young men of promise-who feel the obligations beneficence has laid them under, and who will, I trust, make to their patrons, the best of all requitals, that of doing good in the world. Some of the most promising of these youth, must have been shut out from the means of education, but for the benevolent exertions of those strangers who have brought them forth from their obscurity.

I regret that our vacation has commenced, and that our youth are dispersed, or I could easily have procured for you the letters you wish. place has been so reduced by the dreadful visitation of fire, that I do not think that any success ful application could be made here. But I have no doubt the college would appropriate a field as large as might be desired, for the purpose of tillage by the charity students. I have only to add that I am in haste, and very respectfully, E. Norr.

ON THE REJECTION OF MYSTERY FROM

REVELATION. Let not, then, my christian brethren, the charge of "mystery," or the cant proverb, that "where mystery begins, faith and religion end," in the least move you. That mystery should be readily allowed to exist every where in God's Creation, and in God's Providence, and at the same time be unceremeniously rejected from God's Revelation is indeed more than strange! That creatures who acknowledge that the nature of God is infinitely unlike, and infinitely above, that of any other being in the Universe; and that their own share of reason is so small that they can scarcely think or speak intelligibly about it, or so much as define their own faculties of reasoning; should yet refuse to believe any thing of Jehovah which does not accord with human notions; is, surely, as weak not accord with human notions; is, surely, as weak and irrational as it is presumptuous. But that creatures who confess themselves to be miserable sinners, lying at the footstool of mercy, & standing in need of a revelation from God, to teach them, what they could not otherwise know, concerning his perfections, and the way of acceptance with Him; should yet, when they acknowledge that such a revelation has been given, undertake to sit in judgment upon it, and to reject such parts of it as are above the grasp of their disordered and enfeebled reason; argues a degree of daring and

of it as are above the grasp of their disordered and enfeebled reason; argues a degree of daring and infatuated impiety, which, if it were not so common, we should be ready to say could not exist. Wherin does it essentially differ from that temper by which "angels became apostate spirits?"

In truth, when men once begin to indulge in this disposition to reject from revelation that which they cannot comprehend, they not only cherish a temper hostile to piety; but they venture upon a stream which will laud them they know not where. I referred, in a preceding page, to the Omnipresence and Omniscience of God, as attributes which all who bear the Christian name are ready to acknowledge. But you will, perhaps,

be surprised to learn that this representation was not strictly correct. The fact is, that both these perfections of God, as well as his Eternity, his Immensity and his Spirituality, have been virtually called in question by some Unitarians; on the principle that our reason could not comprehend them. On the same ground, also, they have denied that the creation of all things out of nothing is credible. Now my remark on this reasoning. ing is credible. Now my remark on this reasoning is, not that there is any inconsistency in it; for, conceding to them their fundamental principle, that nothing incomprehensible is to be believed, all the Divine perfections which have been alluded to, and several others, must be drawn into doubt, or totally rejected.

Accordingly, the progress which this compendious mode of disposing of the mysteries of revela-tion has made among the Unitarian theologians & criticks of Germany, affords a solemn warning. Once they stood substantially on the same ground with the body of the Unitarians in this country; and would have been shocked at the thought of going to the length in scepticism at which they are now found. But, proceeding, step by step, many of them have come to reject from the Bible, ALL MYSTERIES, AND ALL MIRACLES. In their view, the Mosaic account of the Creation, is a mere po-etical fable; the delivery of the Law on Mount Sinai, a dexterous management of a thunder storm; the whole Jewish ritual, a mere contrivance of ingenious superstition; and the effusion of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, nothing more than a gust of wind, accompanied by an unusual excitement of electric fluid! This is the natural course of the Unitarian doctrine respecting mysteries. Some serious men among them y, and no doubt do, abhor what they would call such impious extremes; but others will probably soon be found following the German example; and the next generation will perhaps find the majority of American Unitarians standing on German ground. Such is the deceitfulness of error; and so great the danger resulting from the adoption of one corrupt principle! _Miller's Letters.

Acworth, N. H. May 1, 1822.

Rev. PHINEHAS COOK. Dear Sir, -Several ladies in your Church and iety, having of late been made more particularly acquainted with the desolations of Zion in this and other lands, feel it to be their duty to

lend a helping hand, that the "old wastes," might again be built up, & that the gospel might have free course, run and be glorified. We have enclosed the sum of \$40, wishing you to transmit it to the American Education Society, for the purpose of assisting pious, indigent and premising young men to acquire as education for the gospe ministry. And we wish you to be made a member of the same society by means of the above sum. We hope no one will inquire, " Why this needless waste?" Should any one, our answer is, " the Lord hath need of it."

In behalf of the donors, respectfully yours, MARTHA and MARY.

Sir,-I wish to avail myself the medium of your valuable paper, to acknowledge the receipt of \$40, from Ladies in my Society, to constitute me a life-member of the American Education Society. When the unusual calls for money of late amon my people are considered, having just completed a meeting-house with its appropriate appendages, and when it is further considered, that the ladies are yearly affording assistance to a beneficiary of their own selection, this donation will appear a an unusual exertion of Christian benevolence.

That the Lord would bless this and all their exions for the enlargement of Zion, and give each of them a share in that kingdom which consisteth of righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Chost, is the prayer of their affectionate friend & P. Cook.

Winthrop, May 1, 1822. The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the re-ceipt of twenty dollars, from the Female Charita-ble Reading Society, and some other ladies of his parish, to constitute him a member for life of the New-England TractSociety. This renewed expression of regard to their pastor, and of their readiness to take a part in the benevolent efforts of the present day, is received with peculiar delight. It is hailed as a token for good to them. "For the liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that waterth, shall be watered also be rous contribution of thirty dollars, they had previously constituted their pastor a member for life of the American Bible Society. Such acts of liberality entitle them to be ranked among "the many daughters who have done virtuously." May the gracious Giver of all good, both incline and enable them to persevere in well doing, till it may be

NEW-ENGLAND MUSEUM. 76, Court Street-GREATLY ENLARGED. Open every day from 7, A. M. to 10, P. M.

DAVID THURSTON.

truly said to them, ye "excell them all."

HIS Grand Lyceum of Nature and Art, has been recently much enlarged by the Addition of another Entire Museum to its former very great collections; the additions made within the last six months, being alone greater than any other Museum in this city.

It now fills ELEVEN SPACIOUS HALLS and APART MENTS, two of which are 70 by 36 feet .- This Establishment is adapted for Rational Amusement, consisting of the wonderful works of Nature and Art. from all parts of the world, and is well calculated to instruct the mind and improve the heart. The admiration and entire satisfaction univer-

sally expressed by visiters is the best testimony in its favor. All persons whether from the City or Country will find both pleasure and profit in view-ing these immease collections, and are respectfully solicited to patronize the Establishment. (Remember, New-England Museum.

Admittance 25 cts. only, without distincti

IMPROVED EDITION OF OLD COLONY COLLECTION ANTHEMS. J AMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, will imme-diately republish a handsome edition of selections from the above work, with additions and improvements, in one volume. The whole selected and arranged for the Organ or Piano Forte, by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, whom the copy right has been transferred.

Great care will be exercised to insure accura-

cy, and to correct any errors which may have oc-

curred in the printing of former editions.

It is not designed to insert in this collection any of the pieces from the volumes of Sacred Music now publishing by the Society, nor will the Society publish in their volumes any pieces from this collection, that there may be no interference or competition in the publication of the two works.

JUST published by S. T. ARMSTRONG, 50 Cornhill, The HISTORY of GEORGE DES-MOND, founded on facts which occurred in the East Indies, an interesting and instructive volume. "We have seldom met with a narrative less ob-"We have seldom met with a narrative less objectionable than this; its tenor is altogether instructive; the descriptions natural and striking, the events interesting and affecting; & the style is well adapted to the subject. We earnestly recommend it." London Evang. Mag.—Price 75 cents single, \$7,50 a dezen.

In Press—Milner's Church History, 5 volumes. May 13.

EARTHEN WARE.

H. & E. G. PARKER, No. 8, Central-street,
have received by the Protector and Thomas
Fowler, from Liverpool, and offer for sale, a part
of their spring supply of EARTHEN WARE, conisting of almost every article usually wanted for
accountry trade.

Way 11,

IMITATION SHELL COMBS. THOMAS A. DAVIS, No 2, (Corner,) Market Row, fronting the Market, has just received direct from the manufactory 200 Dozen IMITA-TION TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.—Also, 80 Doz. elegant patterns of TORTOISE SHELL Do.

(Country Traders, and those wanting this article by the dozen, will always find the best as-

ortment, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS. JOHN GULLIVER, No. 6, Marlboro' Street, (a few doors south from the Marlboro' Hotel) has recently received a small lot of Superior Lines Damask TABLE CLOTHS, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4-8 qrs. by 10, and 10 by 16, unusually low; Linen Damask by the yard; Birds-eye Diaper; Long Lawn; Fine dark Ginghams; Elegant raw Silk SCARFS; Merino and Silk Hdkfs; Also—A few pieces of SCOTCH DERRIES, a new article for children's May 11.

HARD WARE. No. 28, Broad-Street. M. NEWELL, has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of CUTLERY & HARDWARE, which will be sold low for cash or

approved credit. Copartnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have formed a connexion in

Business, under the firm of CLEVELAND & DANE, and have taken Store, 43, Market-Street, where I case Merino Shawls, long and square-colour

white, scarlet, and black, do. French Silk Scarfs, with wrought borders, de. Levantines, black and coloured, do. plaid Florences, handsome patterns, boxes Zephyrs, containing a very beautiful as

Fancy Silk Hdkfs.; Merino Indispensibles, German Flag Hdkfs. ; black French Crapel Nankin and Canton Crapes; Crape Dresses, Synchaws and Sarsnetts; Irish Linens, Fancy Prints : Ginghams, &c.

Also, 1 case of Leghorn Bonnets, Nos. from 20 CHARLES CLEVELAND, JOHN DANE. FORTY-EIGHT CASES

PARIS PAPER HANGINGS CLATEST FASHIONS. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Cornhill, · have just received by the Oak, from Havre, 48 cases, containing a very large and superior assortment of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS. This uncommonly rich and extensive addi-

tion to their stook, makes it well worthy the attention of all who are about purchasing, and who desire the most modern style. Country merchants supplied on favourable

VALUABLE BOOKS, For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

Between 58-and-59 Cornhill.
Received per the late arrivals from England. Commentary on the Old and New Testament A with the Apocraphy, by Simeon Patrick, D. D. Bishop of Ely-William Lowth, BD. rebendary of Winchester-Richard Arnauld, BD. Rector of Thurcastin, Leicestershire, and Daniel Whitey, DD. Chanter of Salisbury Cathedral, in 7 vols. 4to. new edition, revised and corrected.— An Exposition of the Old and New Testament, by Matthew Henry, a new edition in 6 vols. 4 to. edited by Rev. George Burder and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. with the life of the author. An uniform edition of the whole works of the Rt. Rev. Jeremy Taylor, DD. Lord Bishop of Downe, Connor and Dromore—the first volume containing Life of Taylor, Critical Essay on his writings, and other Essays—together with five copious Indexes to the whole, is expected in the fall—this work is on fine paper, and handsomely executed. Horse Ho-miletice, or Discovery in the form of Skeletons upon the whole Scriptures, by Rev. C. Simeon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Camb. see Christian Observer.—The works of the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Wm. Beveridge, DD. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, containing all his Sermons, as well those published by himself, as those since his death, with a preface giving some account of the author and his writings—a Table of the Texts of Scripture, occasionally explained, with an Alphabetical Index to the whole—new edition in 6 vols.

The genuine works of R. Leighton, DD. a new edition with additional letters, to which is now prefixed the life of the author, by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton, in 4 volumes - An introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, by Thomas Hartwell Horne, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Curate of the United parishes of Christ's Church, Newgate-street & St. Leonard, Foster-Lane, second edition enlarged and corrected-together with a great variety of BOOKS by the London Packet, too numerous to mention. Aersons wishing to import Books are desired to forward their names to R. P. & C. W. as soon as pessible, so that they may come out by the first fall vessels. May 11.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. No. 63. Combill.

WILLIAM S. CHADWICK, has on hand for vv sale, and is constantly manufacturing, Ladies', Gentlemens', Misses', Childrens' and Boys Shoes, comprising the most extensive assortment that can be found at any store in this city, viz: Ladies black kid and morocco Shoes with and without heels of every description; Ladies black and coloured English kid and Dress Shoes, very elegant; Ladies English mazereine blue, purple and other colors, fashionable patterns; Ladies black and colored Denmark Satin and Prunello Shoes, with and without heels;—tegether with a complete assortment of Women's common low price Leather and Morrocco Shoes.—Also, Misses Childrens' and Boys Shoes, in every variety of fashion. Gentlemen's Wellington Boots, Walking and Dress Shoes, Dancing Pumps, Morning Slippers, very nice; together with every article usually kept in a Shoe Store. Ladies and Gentlemen in the country, who wish to supply themselves in in the country, who wish to supply themselves in this city with good Shoes, and at the same time cheap, can here be accommodated on the most reasonable terms; and should the Shoes purchased not meet their expectations they are at liberty to return them and receive their money.

Merchants in the Country who purchase Shoes

in this City for retailing, will find it to their advan-to call as above before they puschase elsewhere.

Union Academy.

THE UNION ACADEMY, in Plainfield, N. H. L will be open for the reception of Students, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next, under the care of Mr. Israel Newell, who comes re-commended as possessing high qualifications as an Instructor. The public may be assured, that no Instructor. The public may be assured, that no exertions will be wanting, on the part of the Trustees, to render advantages for acquiring an education at this institution, as good as can be found at any similar institution in our country.

EBREZER ADAMS.

In behalf of the Ex. Committee.

Hanover, April 20, 1822

MUSIC TUITION AND BOARD. MUSIC TUITION AND BOARD.

M. S. P. TAYLOR, Professor and Teacher of Music, and Organist at the West Church, respectfuily tenders his Professional Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teaching the Pianoforte, Organ and Singing. Application to be made at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 2 Milk-street, or at his house in Leverett-Place, Green-street, West Boston, where a few young Ladies can be accommodated with Board, and havibe use of his Pianoferte.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY DAYSON & NURSE, No. 3, Union

PAYSON & NURSE, No. 3, Unional Have received by the late arrivals for verpool, an extensive assortment of Hard Ware and Cutlery,—viz.:

Table and Dessert Knives—Pen, Pocket two bladed do.—Razors—Scissors—Horn Sheep Shears—Cam's Cast Steel Chineled ges and Plane Irons—Spoke Shaves—band Knives—Hemming & Sons' superfine white of and silver eyed Needles—Brass and Iron Casticks—Snuffers and Trays—Gilt and Mand vest Buttons—Pearl and Glass do.—Policy of the control of the and vest Buttons—Pearl and Glass do.—lot Screw Augers—Nail and Spike Gimblet, man and Cast Steel—Hand, Iron and Bras Webb, Compass, Frame, Fret and Bon & Scotch, spring mortice and Knob Locks-O Trunk, Pad and Till Locks-Bright and K Trunk, Pad and The Locks—Bright and Malatches—Patent Butt Hinger—Wood Son square Head do—plated and tinned Iron hand Tea Spoons—Commode Knobs—Brass And Paw Castors—Brass Nails—Glass Page.

Also—CUSHMAN'S TRUNNEL AUGH

John Barber's "Old English" Razors a sa voice of RODGERS' PATENT PENKIN English fine drawn Nails, 6d to 20d-Bu tles—Sheet Lead, 3, 3 1-2 and 4lb.—Hoe-vels—Scythes—Cut Nails—Spikes and Ba Block Tin and Brittannia Tea Poter Brow Cords & Lines of 1 kinds, &c. which willie very low, for cash or approved credit. Min

City Furniture Warehouse JUST opened a large Ware House in it street, at the entrance of Marshall's where is on hand & will be constantly m with rich, elegant, ornamental & useful hold Furniture, and will be disposed of one terms as at any other establishment of the in the City, consisting of rich Mahogany Side do. Secretaries; do. large and elegant, uni eliptic front Bureaus, with carved pillan; do cian and other Card Tables; do. Grecia and other Dining and Breakfast Tables, via without Castors; Ladies' work Tables, via without Eags; Wash and Light Stands; For Writing Desks; Grecian Couches; Sofasa fa Bedsteads; Easy Chairs; Night Caling Live geese and common Feather Beds; and riety of fancy and other Chairs, Philadelphi

New-York patterns; high back rocking and ing do; Mahegany and stained high pot, and French carved Bedsteads: together w general assortment of common and low price niture, where purchasers are respectfully to call and examine for themselves, and r every favour will be received with gratitude N. B .- Furniture sent by a careful man to part of the city free of expense,

Bargains! Great Bargains, In Cabinet & Chair Furniture, Mahogon GRIDLEY & BLAKE, having replaise their Stock principally for Cash, nov for sale, the following articles of warrapted NITURE, at such prices as cannot fail to the fullest expectation of the purchase, wishes to lay out his cash to the best advantage

90 Bureaus, various quantities, 1500 Cone, Green, Rosewood and Turte colored Chairs, 150 Fancy Chair, 100 gilt framed Looking-Glasses, from the delphia and Boston factories, 75 Card, Dining, and Pembroke Tables,

40 set Brass Andirons, 100 high post, field, trundle, French a · Bedsteads, 40 ladies' Work Tables, with and without

12 Grecian Conches and Sofas, 20 Live Geese and common Feather Be 4 Ward Robes, 2 Eight Day Clocks, 10 warranted Timepieces,

12 Portable Desks, 50 set Bedstead Posts,

Fancy Bellows and Brushes,
Copper-Wash and Tea Kettles,
Book Shelves, &c.—5 Secretaries.
Also, 50 M. feet St. Domingo and Eay ha
ny, allowed to be the best lot, without except in the city, being selected from various cap 2000 lbs. Live Geese and common Feathers Warehouse, No. 53, Cornhill. 4 May

Earthen, Glass and China Wa OTIS NORCROSS & CO. No. 15 Exch Street, have received by the Parthin other late arrivals from Liverpool, an extent

sortment of EARTHEN and CHINA WARE sisting in part of complete Dining Services of printed Ware, Zebra, State House, Elephan, lege and Turkish view patterns—Plate, flers, Muffins, Dishes, Nappies and Bakers, patterns—Oval and round Tea Ware—60 shape handled Coffee Bowls and Saucers, and Saucers and Bowls-Ewers and Basons

bers, Pitchers, &c. new and elegant patter with a general assortment of CC, Coloured, and Edged Ware.

Also—A good assortment of China Tai White and Gold broad band and double like the control of the c nished, Landscape Views, &c .- A great val Enamelled and Common Lustre do.

Prime assorted Crates as usual, expressy and for Country Trade.—Glass Ware-all of common, plain flint and Cut.

The above goods are offered repacked of ginal packages, as low as at any House in Bell May 18.

NORFOLK, 88.—Probate Court at Quincy,"

ON the representation and petition of Bates, Administrator of the Estate of Bates, late of Weymouth, in the County of College of the Parkey of the Pa folk, yeoman, deceased, intestate, praying authorized and licensed to make sale of sale of the real estate of which said deceased diel ed, as will produce the sum of ninety-fired for the payment of his just debts, and an adda al amount for incidental charges, in manner scribed by law.—Ordered, that the consider thereof he referred to a Probate Court, to b en at Dedham, on the first Tuesday of Junes at three o'clock, P. M.; then and there heard and decided on; and the said Rob hereby directed to give notice thereof, to all sons interested therein, by publishing an absons interested therein, by publishing an absons of this Order, in the Boston Recorder, weeks successively. weeks successively, prior to that time, he may then and there appear, and they heard concerning the same, if they see case EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Judge of Prior

Copy-Attest-Samuri Haven, Reg. Nonpolk, 58. Probate Court at Quinth 14, 1822.

ON the representation and petition of Crune, Administratrix of the Estate of AS CRANE, late of Quincy, in the County fold, yeoman, deceased, intestate, praying authorized and licenced to make sale of wall of the real estate of which said Thomas die ed, as will produce the sum of twelve hundered, as will produce the sum of twelve hundered additional amount for incidental charges in some prescribed by law.—Ordered, that the observation of said Petition be referred to a find day of June next, at three of the clock, P. Mandand there to be heard and decided upon; and said Sarah is hereby directed to give notice the said Sarah is hereby directed to give notice of, to all persons interested, by publishing tested copy of this Order in the Recorder, printing time, that they may then and there appears they shall be heard concerning the same, in they shall be heard concerning the same, in the s see cause. EDWARD H. ROBBINS. Judge Copy-Attest-SAMUEL HAVEN, RE